THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,709—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000	...	...
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12358
21st "	ARCADIA	7500	...	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
19th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
26th "	*MALOJA	12431	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	...	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
16th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th "	MEDINA	12358	...	...

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. 1912
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 826	1,399
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umvoloti	4500	3rd August 1912.

Fares from Rs. 325 to Rs. 330, according to the position of Berths.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	1st August	9 a.m.	
Lhasa	2184	Friday	2nd August	† 6 a. m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 1st August, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Bankura," 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 7th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 8th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Palitana" 2998 Tons on 3rd August.

S. S. "Lawada" 3263 tons, on 10th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

31st July, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Dumbea	5635	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	Costa	29th Aug. 1912.
Nera	5538	X	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	X	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lassince	19th Dec. 1912

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Nera	5538	X	9th Aug. 1912
Oceanien	4143	X	6th Sept. 1912

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	E. Viale	15th Aug. 1912.
Polcevera	4,000	A. de Amezaga	20th Aug. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	P. Magazzini	15th Sept. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000		16th Aug 1912;
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1912

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	Gold	$ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	"	" 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	"	" 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,000,000
CALLED UP......£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS......£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.
Rs. 50,00,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCY:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP......£400,000
RESERVE......£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

THE silly season in London invariably produces a host of enquiries on interesting topics such as

Should officials bet?
Should clergymen dance?
Should nurse-maids read novels?
Should bachelors be taxed?
Should wives obey their husbands?

Even in this city we have been lectured through our local Newspapers pro and con, on a question which has been causing no little excitement.

The dull monsoon days of Bombay offer a splendid opportunity for discussions of this nature and the idea has suggested itself to us that we should disprove the question

ARE WE EXPENSIVE?

We can safely and emphatically reply to this question in the negative. It has never been our desire to attempt competition with either the "Bazaar" or the Trader in goods of low grade.

On the contrary, we have for nearly 40 years endeavoured, successfully we consider, to confine our business to the very best that Science, Art and the world's gem markets have produced. It should not, therefore, be surmised that because articles offered by us for sale are sometimes costly they are, PER SE, expensive.

Quality for quality, we claim that goods offered by us are as good an intrinsic value as those of any high class firm trading in jewellery, silver goods or watches, in an out of India. In fact, instances have come under our notice where constituents of ours have discovered, off-times too late, that

BARGAINS

they have made elsewhere have been no bargains at all, and that they could have procured an infinitely superior article at our establishment at the same price paid for the inferior article.

These are no idle words but positive facts, details of which can be provided to bona-fide enquirers. We do not brag of it; we simply refer to it to strengthen our remarks.

A reference to our general Price list will show that we do not ignore small things, since we carry in our representative stock articles priced

AS LOW AS Rs. 2.

Orders or repairs, of however small a value, are treated with the same care and respect as these applying to higher priced goods.

We therefore claim that we are

NOT AN EXPENSIVE FIRM

in support of which statement we possess the valued testimony of a CLIENTELLE who recognise the fact that what they buy from us is artistically the best and, intrinsically, excellence value.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn!

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFT SHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIO FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

Is it fair to yourself to neglect the slightest touch of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA?

Is it fair to your friends?

You cannot take chances in

CONSIDER YOUR HEALTH

India, at the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA, and take BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers or of,

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING :—

4	LEMON CLING PEACHES	Rs. 22-8 per case.
4	BARTLETT PEARS	
4	APRICOTS	
4	GREENGAGES	
4	ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES	
3	STEWED PRUNES	
1	BLACKBERRIES	

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS

IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors:

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST will open on THURSDAY 1st August, 1912, and will close on or before THURSDAY, 8th August 1912.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE STANDARD BANK, LTD.

[Registered under the Indian Companies' Act (Act VI) of 1882.]

CAPITAL RS. 20,00,000

Divided into 10,000 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each, and 10,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each.

The profits of the Company available for distribution will in the first place be applied in paying to the holders of Preference shares accumulative dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the amount at the time being paid up thereon, to be calculated from 1st January 1913. The Preference shares will also rank in priority to ordinary shares in respect of payment of capital.

Of these 20,000 shares, 17,000 shares have been taken up by the Directors and their friends and the remaining 3,000 shares are now offered for public subscription payable at Rs. 10 per share on Application, Rs. 10 on Allotment and Rs. 30 in three calls of Rs. 10 each per share on 7th September 1912, 7th November, 1912, and 7th January, 1913, respectively.

The Directors do not intend to call the balance of Rs. 50 per share.

PATRONS.

The Hon'ble Sir VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY, Kt.
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, J. P
NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS, Esq, J.P. (Sheriff of Bombay.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HAJEE YOOSOF HAJEE ESMAIL SOBANI, Esq. J. P., Chairman (President, Anjuman-i-Islam; Proprietor, Elphinstone Mills.)
SHRIMANT SAMPATRAO GAEKWAD (Khangi Karbhari, Baroda.)
JAMES MACDONALD, Esq., J.P.
RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq., J. P.
MADHAVJEE DAMODHER THACKERSEY, Esq., J.P. (Messrs. Thackersey Moolji & Co.)
CHHABILDAS LAKHMIDAS BHIMJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhimji Rowji & Sons.)
KALIANJEE DAMODER, Esq., (Messrs. Valjee Shamjee & Co.)
GOPALJEE VALJEE SOONDERJEE, Esq., (Messrs. Valjee Soonderjee.)
VALLABHDAS JAMNADAS DEVIDAS, Esq.
KARSONDAS HARGOVIND CHATTOO, Esq.,
VITHALDAS DAMODER GOVINDJEE, Esq., (Messrs. Damoder Govindjee & Co.)
HARIDAS JIVRAJ, Esq., (Ex-Manager, the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.)

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. PAYNE & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

DADY HOUSE, CHURCH-GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

The rapid growth of trade in recent years has caused a great demand of capital. A number of Banks that have recently been started have found ample scope for their work in this city and have greatly added to the financial facilities obtained by the commercial and industrial communities. From the shareholders' point of view, too, they have all been proved successful as testified by the large profits they have made and high premium at which their shares are quoted in the market, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Name.	Paid-up value	Market value.	Percentage of rise.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Baroda, Ltd. ...	50	71	42%
Punjab National Bank, Ltd.	100	160	60 „
Indian Specie Bank, Ltd. ...	50	67	34 „
Bank of India, Ltd. ...	50	67	34 „
Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	15	22	47 „
Central Bank of India, Ltd.	25	28½	14 „
Eastern Bank, Ltd. ...	60	89	48 „

This Bank will have an additional advantage in so far as it will have a special support of the piecegoods merchants who are strongly represented on the Board and whose general prosperity and vast business will greatly contribute to the success of this Bank.

The special advantage to the shareholders are to be found in the application of co-operative principles in the working of this Bank; those who have obtained shares by application under this prospectus shall have the right to deposit with the Bank as yearly deposits bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, sum or sums not exceeding ten times the paid-up capital of the original shares held by them at the time of such deposits. These deposits, in addition to earning the above-mentioned rate of 5 per cent. shall be entitled to a bonus up to 10 per cent. of the net annual profit to be distributed among such depositors in proportion to the amount of their deposits until the bonus together with the interest amounts to 7 per cent. per annum on such deposits, provided that the balance then available for distribution to the shareholders after payment of bonus, management and other charges does not fall short of 6 per cent on the paid-up capital.

The above rights shall be enjoyed into 31st December 1917 but the Directors shall, from time to time be at liberty to extend the time till the 31st December, 1922.

Application for shares should be made on the accompanying form, which should be sent along with the amount payable on application to the office of the Bank.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the amount of shares allotted is less than the amount applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

The memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bank can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Bank, and every person applying for a share or shares in the Bank or to whom any share or shares in the Bank shall be allotted, will be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of the Bank and to have had full notice of the contents thereof.

Copies of the prospectus can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Bank.

HAJEE YOOSOF HAJEE ESMAIL SOBANI,
Bombay, 27th July, 191 . Chairman.

Application No..............

FORM OF APPLICATION.

(Place and Date)......................191 .

To

The Directors of
THE STANDARD BANK, LTD,
Gentlemen, BOMBAY.

I beg to send you herewith the sum of Rs............ being a deposit of Rs. 10 per share on............ Preference shares and.........Ordinary shares in the abovenamed Bank and I request you to allot me that or any less number of shares upon the terms of the Bank's prospectus, dated 27th July, 1912, and I hereby agree to accept the same, and after allotment to pay the balance as provided in the said prospectus, and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said shares, and I agree to hold the said shares subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the said Bank.

Yours faithfully.

(Signature).............................
Name in full.............................
Address ....
....
....
Occupation.............................

Specimen of signature. Appl. No.
....
....
Name on full) ....
....

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August, 1912, at 6-30 P.M.

G. F. CHALK,
Hony. Secretary.
Bombay, 27th July, 1912.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Civil Miscellaneous Nos. 54 and 55 of 1912.

In the matter of the BANK OF BURMA, LIMITED (In liquidation.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company, are required on or before the 5th day of September, 1912, to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their advocates or pleaders (if any) to EDWIN RICHARD HOLDSWORTH of Phayre Street Rangoon, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, are in person or by their advocates or pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 11th day of November, 1912, at the 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court is appointed for hearing and adjudication upon the debts and claims. Dated this 10th July, 1912.

J. HORMASJI,
Deputy Registrar.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE:—The FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY the 31st day of July, at 5 p. m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1912.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1913 and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 1th to 31st instant, both days inclusive and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.

By Order.
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.
Bombay, 11th July 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, ALSO SECOND-HAND BOILER AND ENGINE AND BRASS SCRAP, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August, 1912, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 11th July, 1912.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1892 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P. M. daily.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
Bombay, 28th February 1912.

No. 11852-1 (A. G.-5).
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

RECRUITING NATIVE ARMY.

THE Services of pensioned and discharged sepoys of the Indian Army, REQUIRED for EMPLOYMENT in civil capacities, may be obtained on application to:—

(i) The Recruiting Officers-in-charge of the following districts:—

Peshawar for Pathans, Rawalpindi for Punjabi Musalmans, Jullunder for Sikhs, and Dogras. Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Musalmans, Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Musalmans, Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus, Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Musalmans.

(ii) The Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places abovementioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of employment, and place at which it is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, *e.g.*, Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

R. GRAHAM, Major,
Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.
Simla, the 24th July 1912.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MADRAS COAL COMPANY, LTD.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE 20, MOORE STREET, MADRAS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 2,50,000.

DIVIDED into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

SHARES NOW OFFERED FOR SALE.

Only a portion is now available for public.

Apply for particulars at once to:—
THE MANAGING AGENTS.

WANTED:—AGENTS, CANVASSERS and BROKERS, on salary and commission with future prospects in the permanent staff.

AMUSEMENTS.

COME AND HAVE A GOOD TIME AT

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

CHURNI ROAD.

A Real Bumper Programme This Week.

1. OVER THE GARDEN WALL.
A charming story with an exceptionally pretty ending. It makes one feel happy to have seen such a picture.
2. THE VIRGIN OF BABYLON.
A thrilling drama bristling with sensation. A blending of gorgeous scenery with powerfully dramatic situations.
3. ITO—THE BEGGAR BOY.
The noble conduct of this little Japanese hero evokes thunders of applause.
4. THE CONVENIENT BURGLAR.
(A regular screaming comic.)

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Tel. No. 1271.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..........................	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund...........................	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Shanghai Hongkow
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taipeh
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama
Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....................	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...	£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS............................	£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT:—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ⅛ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS:—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA C.A.I.B. (London),
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)........................	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..	Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs.1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,

MILORD L'ARSONILLE.

An Episode of the Revolution of 1830.
The programme includes—

1. CROSS COUNTRY RIDING, by the Belgian Cavalry.
2. MAX LINDER, as a Cab Driver.
3. PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.
   a. Hands across the seas.
   b. French Naval Disaster.
   c. Pit Disaster in Yorkshire,
   d. H. A. C. in London,
   e. Scarborough Historical Pageant,
   etc., etc., etc.

THREE SHOWS TO-NIGHT,
7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11 p.m.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS
IN
Perfumery and Toilet Requisites etc.

VISIT CORDIALLY INVITED.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,
47, Hornby Rd., Fort.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Kiang
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
Medan
New York
Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Thaiping
Tientsin
Yokohama

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY, 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.............	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND....	£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... „	17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED HEAD for the Cotton Department of a big firm. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with Testimonials to Box No. 420 care of this Paper.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

FURNISHED FLAT WANTED. from October with three Bedrooms, Electric Light and Fans, one with Sea view preferred. Apply No. 79, care of this Paper.

LOST.—GREY ZANZIBAR PARROT, the finder will be rewarded on bringing it to I. A. ALGIE, Meher Mansion, Cooperage.

DATOOBHOY MANSIONS—GROUND FLOOR FLAT, available immediately, furnished or unfurnished, till end of Dec. 12 to finish lease, and then unfurnished by arrangement. Large Drawing and Dining Rooms, 2 Large Bed-rooms and Large Dressing-room, English Baths, E. L. and Fans. Apply R. H. SYER, Esq.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers, Box 2693, care of this Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 401 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9¾ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¾ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 8 per 1,000 6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅜d. to 1s. 4⅜d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values, —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 31st instant, at 2-30 P.M. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot a quantity of unclaimed goods, bags of cottonseed, linseed, teelseed, wheat, jowari, harda, rice, toor, rapeseed, country drugs, corrugated iron sheets, gunny bags, iron bars, luggage, empty casks, gram, bajree, dry chillies, mucca, box of dyes, files, coir rope, brass pipes, bales of cotton, hemp bran, brass frame, bar soap, cowdung, mud, wooden stand, castorseed, groundnutseed, old records, bags of sweeping grain and other miscellaneous articles.

1 case glass bangles Wadi Bunder to Poona City, Inv. 5 R. R. A. 772-97 of 13-1-12, senders Messrs. Friend & Co., Rebooked to Wadi Bunder, Patna, Inv. 2 of 20-3-12.

AUCTION SALE of 100 bags Glauber Salt.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 1st August, 1912, at 2-15 (S.T.) at the Victoria Docks shed No. 6 on account of the concerned—

Ex s.s. "Pagenturm"

P. 633—1-100—100 Bags Glauber salt (damaged).

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 2nd August, 1912, at 5 p.m.

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 22: 48-52: 19-21: 74-78 case No. 347: 75; 168: 264 First and Second Nowrojee Hill Road.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLES AND UNCLAIMED BOOK AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 3rd August 1912 at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A discriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 31st July, 1912.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—AT ANDHERI, beautifully situated FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in nice Garden. Two bed and Bath Rooms. Dining and Drawing Room. Perfect water supply, nice Garden. Moderate Rent. Apply Box No. 75, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private bath, shower & W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 2,000, care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, shower and W. C. Use of Dining Room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 2,002, care of "Bombay Gazette".

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

Recommended by Mr. Hill, "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private bath room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light & Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 2,001, care of "Bombay Gazette."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PRINTER'S TRAVELLER FOR BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground entertained.

Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars to MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 "RONEO" COPIER, in good and sound condition. Offered at a low Price, viz. Rs. 150.

Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER "Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

QUETTA FRUIT.

ENGLISH PEACHES, best quality, unsurpassed in flavour, packed carefully in box with compartments, per 6 lbs., Rs. 4-8. Carriage free.

SHAM LAL & CO.,
Quetta (Baluchistan).

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY at 13th Kamatipura Street.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from Surajmul B. Mehta, Esq., Attorney for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Gulbaji Ajesiji and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Bhikajee Toolsiram, Kondaji Toolsiram, Thakooji Toolsiram and Kasiram Toolsiram, under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the indenture of mortgage dated 10th day of March 1908, and the indentures of further charges dated 5th May, 1910, and 28th November, 1910, respectively, the undermentioned property viz:—

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at 13th Kamatipura Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 178 and 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3264, 3265, 3270, New Nos. 10116, 10122, Old Survey No. 9—10-2858—2859 and New Survey No. 6372, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward, No. 2065, and Street Nos. 42, 44, 46, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the property of Allibhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Nagoobai Kamatan, on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the north by 13th Kamatipura street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Surajmul B. Mehta, Esqr., Attorney for the Mortgagees herein at his office, at 25, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 31st July at 2-30 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and substantial teak and blackwood highly polished artistic and new designed household furniture.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 31st July at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co. and next to King and Co. in Medows Street, Fort (where the furniture has been removed for sale) the valuable and substantial teak and blackwood new designed artistic and Mahogany polished household furniture such as teak and blackwood single and double door cupboards, rich tapestry and velvet lined teak and blackwood suites of sofas and chairs, marble and tile-topped teapoys, full size Chesterfield sofa, three seated Ottoman, half back and relining sofas, verandah benches, book cases, wooden bedsteads, cupboards, ladies' and gentlemen's writing tables, hat stands, washhand tables, chest-of drawers, arm and armless, easy Curzon and low chairs, book stands, dumbwaiters, terracotta figures, corner cabinets, wall brackets, organ by Rose, Vilophone etc. etc., the property of Hunsraj Meghji Esqr. and others.

The above furniture is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st July, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM FIRE ENGINE

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY the 9th proximo at 3-30 p. m. (B.T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Fire Brigade Station Byculla:—

One Shand Mason Steam Fire Engine, in good working order.

The above is now view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 31st July, 1912.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

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B. O. C.
—B. O. C. KEROSINES—
Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—
Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX,
CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, JULY 23.] [BOMBAY, JULY 30.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	74 9-16	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	92 1-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91 3-4	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 3-8		1-8
aBar Silver in London Spot ...	27 13-16	un	chgd
a do. 2 months' hence...	27 15-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	60 1-2	un	chgd
Exchanges on London at Paris...	25·24 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·48		1-2
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight...	3		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4	1-16	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-2		1-16

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot — Firm—Fair demand.
Futures — Irregular
Manchester — Business moderate at hardening prices
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 „
Imports ... Nil
Mid-Americans ... 7·53+09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-2 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·25	7·17	7·07
+06	+06	+03
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·01	6·94	6·93
+07	+09	+07
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6·93	6·94	6·95
+07	+08	+08

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 12·98 Jan. 12·97.
New York Noon call Oct. 12·98 Jan. 12·98.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 13·11 Jan. 13·14.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 3,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ... 2,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ... 3,000
„ Exports to Continent ... 4,000
„ Spot Cotton ... 13·40+15
Futures—Month of Oct 13·06+02
Futures—Month of Jan. 13·09+06
Advanced on unfavourable weather reports, and declined on longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 13 1-4 unchgd
Futures month of Oct ... 13·22+03
Futures month of Dec ... 13·27+04
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ...	d 5 13-16
F. G. Bengal M. G. ...	d 5 15-16
Fine Bengal M. G. ...	d 6 2-16
Good Bhownagger ...	d 6 2-16
F. G. Bhownagger ...	d 6 4-16
Fine Bhownagger ...	d 6 6-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d 6 6-16
Good Oomras M. G. ...	d 6 3-16
F. G. Oomras M. G. ...	d 6 5-16
Fine Oomras M. G. ...	d 6 7-16
Good M. G. Oomras ...	d 6 3-16
Fine M. G. Oomras ...	d 6 7-16
Good Broach ...	d 6 6-16
F. G. Broach ...	d 6 15-32
Fine Broach ...	d 6 11-16
Good Khandeish ...	d 6 16
F. G. Khandeish...	d 6 3-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-2+3-8
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 unchgd
Do Months—July-Aug—London—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 3,420,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ...
Do. Month— ...
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ...
—No—Sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 39 1-4
Do Month ... June—Nominal.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 56 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... Aug-Sept
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 50—unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship 64— 1
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Buyers
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 61 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do Name of Port—London—Business done Steady
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 56 3-8—1-8
Do. Months—Aug-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-18-9 unchgd
July-Aug.—Hull—Buyers—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... 14 3-16 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 4 10 1-4—3-4d.
July-Aug.—Sellers—Dull

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 90
Yellow Metal ... £ 7 1-2
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 78 1-8
English best selected copper ... £ 83
FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 6d—Value.
ARRIVALS—
"Castello"
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...13 3 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Very dull. Nothing doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 10 2 3-4—3-4d
Months of Shipments ... Oct-Dec.—Sellers
12 2 3-4—2 1-2d—Aug.—Sellers
Tone—Dull—Slow demand.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 14 6—3d.
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Very little doing. Prices lower.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11 1 1-2—Aug—Value.
Do. 11—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 3—Aug.—Value.
Do. 11 1 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 12 3—Aug.—Value
Do. 12 1 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 12 4 1-2—Aug.—Value.
Do. 12 3—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Tone—Quiet and no business doing.

GOAT SKIN SALE.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day with a good demand.
Sheep skins Madras prime 3d. higher.
Sheep skins Madras medium 2d. higher.
Sheep skins Madras ordinary 1 1-2 to 2d. higher.
Sheep skins Bombay good 1d. higher.
Sheep skins Bombay ordinary 1 to 1 1-2d. higher.
Sold 545,000.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [30TH JULY, 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
4 cases Rs. ...	Rs. 8,655	Muscat	Comptoir National

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 27th & 28th July, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway............	19	22,958
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	46	56,468

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet and unchanged at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d for 3 months' sight Credits. There is still very little business doing, the enquiry for Bank remittance being trifling, while private bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are slightly easier.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 9-32d. Sept.
Do. do Francs ...170 1-2
Do. do Marks ...138 3-4 to 139
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...146 1-2
Shanghai „ ...198 3-4
Japan „ ...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 96 1-2 for Cash and 96 7-16 for the Settlement, and has again fluctuated slightly during the day. A fair business has been done to-day for the Settlement and at the close prices are as under.

We quote:—
Cash ... ... Rs. 96 6 0
Settlement ... „ 96 5 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed unchanged for ready at 27 13-16, and 1-16 lower for forward delivery at 27 15-16, the tone being quiet but steady. New York was unchanged at 60 1-2. The local market opened easier at 70 7-16 ex-duty for ready, and after declining to 70 5-16, improved 1-16, closing as under for ready and forward. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs. 23 15 9
Australian „ ... „ 23 15 9
Sovereigns „ ... „ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... ... „ 70 6 0
1st Settlement ... „ 70 6 0
2nd Settlement ... „ 70 9 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... ... „ 79 12 0
1st Settlement ... „ 79 12 0
2nd Settlement ... „ 79 15 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Small fluctuations occurred in the American markets yesterday, resulting in a slight advance in futures, and a rise of 15 points in New York spot cotton. Weather and crop reports are conflicting. Rain is reported in parts of Texas. The local market opened quiet but steady at Rs. 316-17 for good Broach. During the morning business was done at Rs. 315. At Colaba there was a steadier feeling in the market and good Broach advanced to Rs. 317, the rate for fully good Bengal being Rs. 266 1-2. A moderate business has been done in "suttas," but in other descriptions there is little or nothing doing and quotations are nominal. Closing prices are as under.

Ready cotton continues steady with a moderate enquiry.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 326 March
Good M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 316-17 Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat „ 314 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... ... „ 311 „
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon „ 305 „
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... „ 302 „
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... „ 290 „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... „ 280 „
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... „ 281-2 „
Fine M. G. Bengal ... „ 286-7 Dec.
„ „ „ ... „ 293-4 Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... „ 266 Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar „ 302 July-Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns — „ 276 „
Good M. G. Westerns ... „ 286 „

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales 8,000
Total Imports 10,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
7·28	7·20	7·11	7·05	
+03	+03	+04	+04	
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·97	6·97	6·97	6·98	6·99
+03	+04	+04	+04	+04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 10 11 0 B.T.
September ... „ 11 10 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... „ 10 10 0 „
RAPESEED:—Quiet.
We Quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...Rs. 8 5 6 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... „ 8 3 0 B.T.
Yellow „ „ ... „ 9 0 0 „
GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 54 8 0 D J
Black Kutni ... ... „ 45 8 0 D J
POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Easier. We quote:—
Ready ... .. Rs 12 11 6 B. T.
Forward ... ... „ 13 6 6 R. T.
CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 36 12 0
COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... ... Rs. 27 0 0
Forward ... ... „ 24 8 0 D. J.
GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady.
We quote:—
Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 45 8 0
MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 1 0 R. T.
WHEAT:—
The market is steadier.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 5 6 R. T.
„ Delhi Aug-Sept ... „ 5 7 3 „
„ „ May 1913 ... „ 5 8 9 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay 1,750
Bank of India ... ... 66 X D
Indian Specie ... ... 66 X D

MILLS.

David 458 3-4
Kohinoor 775
Manockji Petit 2,690
New Great Eastern 242 1-2
Standard 1,370

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ... 177
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference... 191
Bombay S. N. Ord. 297 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill 1,540

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ... ... 536 1-4 C D

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	1,518	bales.
Wheat ...	15,053	cwts.
Linseed ...	9,922	„
Rapeseed ...	2,847	„
Gingellyseed ...	429	„
Poppyseed ...	854	„
Groundnuts...	178	„
Castorseed ...	2,371	„
Rice ...	1,273	„
Myrabollams..	259	„
Cottonseed ...	nil	
Mowraseed ...	2,400	„
Gram ...	4,441	„
Joowar ...	512	„
Maize ...	nil	
Barley ...	1,834	„

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS. LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 13th July 1912, were Rs. 5,040, making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1912 to 13th July 1912, Rs. 92,960.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON, 1st SORT.
Mutton Gramfed from As. 6 to As. 8 per lb.
Saddle, Leg, Shoulder } From As. 3 1-2 to As. 5 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney from As. 8 to As. 9 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 10 to As. 12 per doz.
VEAL.
Hind Quarter from As. 4 to As. 5 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 4 per lb.
BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 5 to As. 6 per lb.
Soup Meat from As. 1 1-4 to As. 1 1-2 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 1-2 to As. 3 per lb.
Round from As. 2 1-2 to As. 3 per lb.
Hump from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Sirloin from As. 4 to As. 5 per lb.
Tongue from As. 4 to As. 5 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 each.
FISH.
Pomfret nil
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholl from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) nil.
Salmon (small) from Rs. 1 1-2 to Rs. 4 each.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters nil
Mullet (large) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Lobsters nil
Crabs pies 9 to As. 1 each.
POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.
Chickens from As. 6 to As. 7 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Rs. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Rs. 1 each.
FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 10 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs 2 per doz.
Grapes As. 6 per seer.
Mangoes (Common) from Rs. 1 1-2 to Rs. 2 per doz.
do. (Madras) Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per doz.
do. (Affose) nil.
do. (Nilam) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per doz.
VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower from As. 6 to 8 each.
Green Peas from As. 3 1-2 to As. 4 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 4 to As. 10 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Turnips (middle) from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber from pies 6 to As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 6 to As. 1 each.
French Beans from As 1 1-2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
Onions pies 6 per seer.
Carrots As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes As. 1 per seer.
Double Beans from As. 2 1-2 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 6 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies. 9 per seer.
Celery from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Yames (White) As. 1 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1 1-4 per seer.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BROWNE—July 21, Sembudoss Street, Georgetown, Madras, Edith, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Browne, aged 9 years and 9 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Football League, Cooperage, 5-45. p.m. Royal Warwicks versus R.A.T.A.
Indians in South Africa, public meeting at Town Hall at 6 p.m.
Mud Sports, Bombay Gymkhana, at Marine Lines Maidan.
Municipal Standing Committee, at Municipal office at 3-40 p. m.
Anthropological Society, 6 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "All things come to those who wait—on themselves."—Philadelphia Record.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "India," with the outward mails of the 19th instant, left Aden, at 5 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday, the 3rd August at 9-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail ...	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail ...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail ...	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail ...	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Sergt. J. O'Dell commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March	Old Comrades	C. Teike
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini
Valse	Verschmaehte Liebe	Lincke
Selection	Iolanthe	Sullivan
a Serenade	An Evening in Toledo	Schmeling
b Spanish Dance	......	......
Selection	The Quaker Girl	Monckton
Two-Step	Poppies	Neil Moret

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting on Tuesday, August 6th, at 6-30 p.m., in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, when Rev, A. Ailinger, S. J., will read the second half of his paper on "Latin—the future Esperanto of the cultured world" Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S., will preside.

LOST PROPERTY.—Dogs, coil of wire, gilt brooch, umbrellas, silver coin, watch charm, clothing, rolled gold spectacles, rubber tube samples, cash, waterproof coats, silver bangle, small pearls, pieces of coloured cloth, ladies' shawl, labour cart buckles, Hindoo turban and pocket book, have been taken charge of by the police and await owners.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritime s.s. "Dumbea" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8 a.m. to-morrow the 1st August. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 6 p.m.—Papers to be read: (1) "The Persian Origin of the Kurds and the Tajiks" by Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A.; (2) "Some Bihari Mantrams or Incantations" by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra M.A., B.L. Members and friends are invited to attend.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.—The examination of the students of the First Aid Class Hindu Division, organised by the St. John Ambulance Association, will be held in Sir Mangaldas Wady, Girgaon Back Road, on Saturday, 3rd August at 3-30 p.m (S.T.). All those who have attended the class regularly and are entitled to be examined, are requested to present themselves, for examination.

SAD DEATH OF A PARSI YOUTH.—On Monday, Pandu Arjun, a Hindu, noticed the dead body of a boy, aged about nine years, floating in a tank in the compound of Government House, Parel. At the inquest, the jury returned an open verdict and the body was cremated. Late at night one Mr. Framji Cawasji Appoo, residing in Gilder Street, identified the trousers and braces found on the body as those of his son, Kaikhusro, who had left the house on Sunday night. The boy was said to be of unsound mind.

REPORTED THEFT.—Fazludin Alladin, a new arrival from Delhi, now residing at Huzria Street, has reported to the police that in the presence of one Jaffer Hussein, whose acquaintance he made on his journey between Delhi and Bombay, he packed up his things on Sunday evening, as he intended to start on Monday morning for Delhi. Jaffer slept in his room on Sunday night, but when complainant woke next morning, Jaffer was missing and a trunk containing Rs. 200 in cash and currency notes had been stolen.

AN ABSCONDING RAMOSHI.—Kasturchand Nathumal Mehta, in the employ of Mullanchand Daga of Kalbadevie Road, has reported that he gave police ramoshi No. 343 (Ramchandra Raghunath) Rs. 155 in notes to post at the Kalbadevie Post Office. The ramoshi returned with a postal receipt, which seemed suspicious. Complainant then went to the Juma Musjid Post Office, where on inquiries, he found the ramoshi had posted quite a different registered letter. He returned to the "pehdi" when he found that the ramoshi had absconded.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 31st July, 1912.

435. Parade.—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 7-30 a. m.
Dress—Mufti.
Arms will be issued on parade.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

A depression travelled with extreme rapidity from the Central Provinces into Lower Sind, and it will probably move along the Mekran Coast. It has given heavy rain in Gujarat, moderately heavy in South Rajputana and Lower Sind. A feeble depression exists at the head of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Hyderabad, Bombay, the Deccan, the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat, South Rajputana, Assam, Lower Burma, fairly general in Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Upper Burma, local on the North Madras Coast. A few falls occurred in Mysore, Baluchistan, and the United Provinces.

Mercara reports an inch and a half; Pachmarhi, 1 inch; Neemuch, Indore, Ahmedabad and Deesa, each 2 inches; Rajkot and Dwarka, each 3 inches; Bhuj, 5 inches; Udaipur, an inch and a half; Hyderabad (Sind), 1 inch; Fort Sandaman, half an inch; Chakrata, 1 inch; Chaibassa, an inch and a half; Cox's Bazar, and Darjeeling, each 1 inch; Silchar, 4 inches; Dhubri, Cherrapunji, Tezpur, Bhamo, and Maymyo, each an inch and a half; Minbu, 1 inch; Akyab, 3 inches; Bassein, Rangoon, Moulmein, and Mergui, each 2 inches.

Forecast: Diminution of rain in East Gujarat and Central India (West).

AT SEA.

The steamer "Elgin," Captain J. G. Potts, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta reports having encountered heavy south-west monsoon, high sea and heavy rain.

The steamer "Dusseldorf," Captain T. Schuldt Captain Brisbane, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Brisbane via Colombo met with strong monsoon.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered ...	36·05	38·33	37·72	35·27
Tuesday, 30th July...	1·16	1·21	1·18	0·92
Total ...	37·21	39·54	38·90	36·19
Same date last year...	25·34	25·17	25·07	23·68

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 30.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. date. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·85	36·75	32·58	22·08

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.
Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 30th July.		Total up-to-date.	
In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
1	10	42	68

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (29th)	90·3	85·0	...	0·00
Jask	97·3	87·8	...	0·00
Muskat (29th)	104·3	89·1	...	0·00
Multan	107·3	90·0	...	1·97
Rawalpindi	95·4	77·9	0·04	6·87
Lahore	...	82·2	...	2·29
Sirsa	102·3	81·0	...	6·40
Ambala	100·5	81·9	...	8·68
Delhi	89·5	82·3	...	8·07
Agra	97·5	82·0	0·07	7·93
Mainpuri	96·3	80·0	0·16	11·63
Jhansi	88·5	76·0	0·04	17·84
Cawnpore	90·2	77·9	0·16	12·67
Allahabad	91·6	77·5	0·06	10·38
Jacobabad	101·1	92·3	...	0·37
Karachi	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	87·6	79·2	0·08	6·59
Jaipur	91·7	76·6	0·04	12·78
Kotah	87·6	77·1	0·48	...
Bhuj	...	...	...	...
Dwarka	82·3	75·7	3·06	18·92
Veraval	78·1	74·3	0·30	20·30
Rajkot	80·6	75·3	2·77	21·95
Bhavnagar Para	79·0	75·5	0·78	28·69
Surat	79·9	73·6	0·58	42·35
Ahmedabad	79·6	75·2	2·05	20·43
Deesa	92·3	76·9	1·82	10·22
Neemuch	82·9	?	2·07	10·87
Indore	75·0	71·1	2·18	10·24
Jubbulpore	86·8	74·3	0·43	14·76
Saugor	83·8	72·1	0·17	17·51
Hoshangabad	84·7	...	0·55	20·63
Khandwa	78·2	74·1	0·51	7·75
Akola	77·8	72·6	0·53	12·06
Amraoti	77·8	70·3	0·29	10·62
Nagpur	79·7	69·6	0·29	21·22
Chanda	80·5	72·0	0·34	22·60
Raipur	...	...	...	...
BOMBAY	82·0	74·4	0·92	36·19
Ratnagiri	82·3	76·4	0·60	67·45
Mormugao	82·3	76·4	0·64	71·69
Karwar	82·2	75·0	0·59	74·43
Malegaon	76·4	71·1	0·73	7·22
Ahmednagar	77·1	68·5	0·08	4·25
Poona	77·0	69·3	0·46	10·44
Sholapur	77·9	71·1	0·10	6·38
Bijapur	75·5	69·5	0·11	4·75
Belgaum	72·8	68·0	0·56	43·73
Aurangabad	75·9	67·7	0·09	10·58
Nizamabad (Indur)	75·9	70·7	0·60	16·22
Hyderabad	75·5	72·7	0·17	8·35
Mangalore	82·2	75·5	0·75	78·29
Calicut	83·8	77·6	0·04	79·04
Cochin	84·7	77·7	0·30	72·90
Colombo	87·5	75·0	0·45	24·72
Masulipatam	86·3	77·7	0·11	10·27
Bellary	85·0	75·3	...	2·34
Cuddapah	95·2	83·6	0·03	3·70
Madras	101·5	82·0	...	3·66
Bangalore	78·8	64·3	0·02	7·93
Coimbatore	85·9	73·3	0·05	4·47
Trichinopoly	99·1	78·3	...	4·31
Negapatam	94·8	77·7	...	1·04

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 30th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the submontane districts. Temperature is in excess at Ambala and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Mainpuri and Cawnpore have had 0·16" each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess at Mainpuri and Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—No weather telegram has been received from Karachi. Kotah records 0·48" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind, lightly clouded in the extreme western districts of Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—No weather telegram has been received from Bhuj. Nearly general rain has fallen; Deesa has had 1·82", Ahmedabad 2·05", Surat 0·58", Dwarka 3·06", Rajkot 2·77", Veraval 0·30", Bhavnagar Para 0·78", Neemuch 2·07", and Indore 2·18". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Saugor has had 0·17", Jubbulpore 0·43", Hoshangabad 0·55", Khandwa 0·51", Akola 0·53", Amraoti and Nagpur 0·29", each, and Chanda 0·34". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is normal. Day temperature is in defect at several station.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·92", Ratnagiri 0·60", Mormugao 0·64" and Karwar 0·59". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Malegaon has had 0·73", Poona 0·46", Sholapur 0·10", Bijapur 0·11". Belgaum 0·56", Nizamabad 0·60" and Hyderabad 0·17". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—Widespread and at most stations fairly heavy rain has fallen in Gujarat, Kathiawar and west Central India. Rainfall, though still nearly general, has decreased considerably in the Central Provinces. Nearly general but decreased rain has fallen also in the Bombay Deccan and the Konkan, and local rain in the United Provinces, Rajputana, Malabar and on the north Madras Coast. The depression which lay yesterday over the north east Central Provinces appears to have moved in a westerly direction and probably lies to-day over the extreme western districts of Kathiawar and the adjacent part of Sind. No weather telegrams, however, have been received from Bhuj and Karachi. The depression has decreased in intensity and may move into the Arabian Sea during the day.

Nearly general rain is likely in Kathiawar, Gujarat, west Central India and lower Sind, and local rain in the Central and United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and on the west coast of the Peninsula. Some showers are possible in Rajputana.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 30th July, was 29·674 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 3 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inch for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay

CORRESPONDENCE.

Church for Jacob's Circle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I understand that it has been proposed to raise a fund for the building of a new church in Jacob's Circle, and a very large portion of the sum is to come out of the Diocese. Is this church necessary? Taking into consideration the press of untoward circumstances under which the poor live to-day, and the claims that call to us from every side, does not the demanding of money for such a purpose seem to be a deliberate disregard of the Divine mind, in such matters? We have a Conference sitting in Simla now, to see how they can best cope with a problem of poverty of mind, body, and estate, for which the church has not been enough, and every penny that man has to give should go towards this more pressing need. We have churches enough in India. We want more charity, more of the spirit of Ibsen's Masterbuilder, who cried out with conviction at the end of a long struggle, "I will never build another church for thee, only homes for human beings."

Let us educate our children
For the coming of the Lord,
And build us homes, not churches,
To set forth the sacred word.
For Christ the Saviour worshipped,
On a mountain top, alone,
And bid us trouble little,
For a thing of wood and stone.

Any room will do for worship,
If you want to meet for prayer,
The Lord our God is present,
Everywhere his people are.
But he left us no instructions,
Though we know he planned it then,
To build his church of money,
But to make it out of men.

Church estate has wrought the rain
Of some things for which he died,
We build up Paul and Peter,
While the Lord remains outside.
For he did'nt count in money,
Or in names, or anything,
That only spells collection,
But the honest heart within.

In the slums and sunken alleys,
Where the poor whites fight to live,
There we find a church in ruins,
There he bids us build and give,
Not a doctrine, nor a dogma,
Things of priestly power and grace,
But the gifts of care and kindness,
That reflect the Father's face.

If we cannot spare our money,
For the hungry ones who need,
We shall not bring them comfort,
Raising stones instead of bread.
These are medieval methods,
This sanctifying stone.
Ye are temples, said the Master,
Make beautiful your own.

—Yours, &c.,
ONE WHO WAITS.

THE QUEST.

(BY A BRASS HUNTER IN AHMEDABAD.)

As knights of old went forth in quest of grails and various things;
With eager heart and lightning feet, hope lent me gladsome wings,
I, too, expectantly, ventured in unknown ways;
Searching, seeking, ere heat of day, that city's garish maze.

Undaunted by the smells and din,
Dark, grimy shops I entered in,
In search of antique brass;
Old lotas, pots, I gloated o'er,
And bought and bought yet more and more,
With a discrimination poor;
Alas for me! alas!

A beggar's bowl took its full toll of my depleted purse;
A well-fed god, a brazen rod made the exchequer worse;
An ancient coin, so black and dim,
Relic of bygone ages grim,
An elephant high, with prideful eye,
Ended my bargains far and nigh,
And I chanted a victor's hymn.

Back from the sun-drowned city's stare,
I bied me home, with treasures rare,
Dreaming of shelves, shining as gold,
Decked with my brasses, quaint and old;

"Ho, malish karo"; the order's given!
And the hearts of the varlets are sad and riven.
They rubbed away, for a week and a day;
Their ease had fled; "yea, 'twas work alway."

The grime was cleansed, and now I could spend,
In gloating o'er curios, hours on end.
Woe is me! Ah! What did I see!
The beggar's bowl soldered in three!
A work of art of the tin mistree!

The smug-faced god was strange to the land
Made by the dozen in a German Strand:
The antique coin of ancient date,
An English penny of nineteen-eight!
The Hathi tall, with mien, so vain,
Ah! me!—Disillusioned! Deceived again!
Oh bargain triste! What a terrible loss!
That kingly beast turned out to be dross.
Neath the ramparts bold of Ahmad's hold,
These guiliest, wiliest cheats, be it told,
Had made a good thing of their brasses old;
For they knew, like my treasures,
I, too, had been "sold"!

M. O. H.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

ERUPTION COVERED HIS 3 CHILDREN

From Head to Foot. Heartrending to See Them Suffer Such Pain. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and Itching Stopped.

"My three children were covered with sores from head to foot and hands and arms. They first came out on the back like a lot of little blisters filled with water, and they broke into large sores till their backs, arms and legs were nothing but sores. It was heartrending to see the little things suffer with such pain and they would scratch the[illegible] pieces had they [illegible] stopped.

"I tried sever[illegible] tors' medicine[illegible] kinds of ointm[illegible] nothing seemed [illegible] them any good. They simply got [illegible] until a friend of mine told me to get some Cuticura Soap and give them a good [illegible] bath and then apply some Cuticura Ointment. I did and after I had dressed [illegible] time or two and used two tablets of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment the places began to dry up and the [illegible] seemed to have stopped, as the children [illegible] go to sleep as soon as they were bathed [illegible] the Ointment applied.

"They had suffered about two months until I started with Cuticura Remedies. I used six tablets of Soap and about the same of Ointment and they soon began to look bright and healthy again, and new skin began to grow. I am pleased to say they are keeping so, but I am still keeping Cuticura Soap and Ointment by me. It is a good thing for scalds and burns." (Signed) William Dunn, 145 Branstone Rd., Burton-on-Trent, England, Mar. 12, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on care and treatment of the skin and hair, will be sent post-free, on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Bombay or Calcutta, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH STRENGTH ENERGY

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRE

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda;

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
OCULISTS & OPTICIANS,
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Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.

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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,
Has TWENTY-ONE YEARS' experience in SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Maj. H. G. Gell, M. V. O., Lt.-Col. Foreman, R. A. M. C., P. M. O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes. PRICES—EXTREMELY MODERATE

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Assaye, 4,358 tons, Captain G. W. Cockman, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo with a general cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf 2,225 tons Captain Tantrem, arrived in harbour yesterday from Daressalam 15th July, with a general cargo, 4 cabin and 66 deck passengers.

The steamer Dusseldorf, 3,723 tons, Captain T. Schuldt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Brisbane via Colombo, with a cargo of coal and general. She will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Elgin, 2,442 tons, Captain J. G. Potts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 13th July, with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Baroda, 1898 tons, Captain C. Penny, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Homayun, 2154 tons, Captain T. L. Moloney will sail to-day for Jeddah, with 806 pilgrims.

The steamer Shewedagon, 1999 tons, Captain L. V. Creagh, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday the 29th July 1912, should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Hordern	R I M
R I M S Palinurus	Comdr Taylor	Survey Boat
R I M S Investigator	Lieut Turbett	R I M Survey
H M S Odin	Comdr W Mellor	Sloop

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 30.

Banca	3798	Potter	China	P & O Co
Bankura	1905	Babb		M M & Co
Dusseldorf	3723	Schuldt	Antwerp	Volkart Bros
Elgin	2442	Potts		
Kasara	505	King		M M & Co
Palitana	1934	McDiarmed		M M & Co
Saifi	565	Morin		Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean		Shah S N Co
Sealda	3438	Johnson		M M & Co
Salsette	2381	Lewellin	Aden...3-8	P & O Co
Gaaler	2443	Schluten		Volkart Bros
Islanda	3361	Rait		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
C&R Newby Hall	2839	Parker		1-8	K N & Co
H Firoozi	2029	Primrose	Aden	31-7	B & P S N Co
K Ashburton	2833	Mathews	Philadelphia		T M & Co
N Mansuri	2042	Gore	Jeddah	5-8	Bo & P S N Co
O Umvelosi	1855	Millen	London	3-8	W & A G & Co
Q Homayun	2154	Moloney	Jeddah	31-7	B & P S N Co

Offside K

Badrie	163	Fisher	Repairing		Arabs Steamers Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Langdale	2294	Gadner	Antwerp	2-8	W & A Graham & Co
2 Castalia	4086	Mitchell	Liverpool	4-8	W & A Graham & Co
3 Pegenturm	3160	Heckel	Hamburg	2-8	W & A Graham & Co
4 Kanzler	2975	Schapp	Durban	2-8	A Strandes & Co
7 Ville-de-Oran	3004	Masson	Dunkirk	3-8	J M & Co
7 Beekbergen	2447	Hoad			T M & Co
8 Trieste	3203	Ivancich	Trieste	3-8	A L S N Co
13 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Busreh		M M & Co
14 Lhasa	950	Manley	Karachi	2-8	M M & Co
15 Baroda	1899	Penny	Busreh	31-7	M M & Co
Assaye	4359	Cockman	Shanghai	31-7	P & O Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mohamed			Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Bhownagar	27-7	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Dusseldorf	Schuldt	Brisbane, June 21
	Elgin	Potts	Calcutta, July 13
	Markgraf	Tantrem	D'salam July 15

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
30	Begum	Crebbin	Calcutta
	Hindoo	Groves	Hull
	Clan Macdougall	Price	Colombo
	Orseolo	Chiesa	Calcutta
	Shwedagon	Creagh	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Baroda, Penny for Persian Gulf.
" Homayun, Moloney for Jeddah, &c.
" Assaye, Cockman for Shanghai.
" Dusseldorf, Schuldt for Antwerp.

The steamer Dumbea began to load yesterday for Marseilles.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Coy's. s. s. Matiana left Aden yesterday. The same Coy's. s. s. Chanda left Gibraltar on the afternoon of the 28th instant.

The Ellerman Line s. s. Locksley Hall passed Suez on the 29th instant and is due to arrive here on the 10th August morning.

The Anchor Line s.s. Circassia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 28th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—975 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 90 bales wool, B Hurbhum, 1,100 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 50 bales cotton, J Karra; 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Umvolosi s—85 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 50 bales savri cotton, J Cassum; 25 bales savri cotton, L Devraj and Co; 680 bags oil cake meal, The Indian Cotton Oil Co; 110 bales savri cotton, Solomon Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—50 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de-Oran s—168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Castalia s—20 bales hides, H M Halim.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville-de-Oran s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,000 cwts nigerseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Ashburton s—16,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 250 cwts gum, and 25 cwts olibanum, R Damji and Co.

Castalia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pagenturm s—306 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 110 bales savri cotton and 110 bales cottonfly, C Peeraj and Co; 156 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—405 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—259 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Umvolosi s—110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Dusseldorf s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—37 1-2 cwts appricots, T Oanji; 10 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 3 cases gum. Benjamin S Dossabhoy and Co; 25 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—5 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 10 chests opium, H Glowshomdas; 10 chests opium J Samirmul.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

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THE RACE SPECIAL TRAINS between Bombay and Poona on the 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 27th and 31st August, 7th, 11th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 25th and 28th September and 5th and 12th October will RUN to the following revised timings necessitated by the recent breaches of the line on the Bhore Ghaut.

Victoria Terminus ... ... Dep. 11-20
Poona ... ... Arr. 15-13
Poona ...Dep. 19-30
Victoria Terminus ...Arr. 23-45

W. ALEXANDER,
Deputy Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th July, 1912.

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Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	6	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4	0	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4	0	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	0	0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	6	0	per 8 gallons

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The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 31st July, 1912.

NEW CANAL IN THE DECCAN.

THE recent announcement that the India Office has sanctioned the construction of the Nira Right Bank Canal has not attracted the attention of the public, preoccupied with other things, as much as it deserves; but it is a very important project which, as His Excellency the Governor noted in his speech before the Legislative Council the other day, will revolutionise agricultural conditions over a considerable area of the Deccan. The most considerable irrigation work at present in this Presidency, excluding Sind, is the Nira Left Bank Canal which cost over fifty lakhs of rupees; but the projected work will cost five times that sum or two crores and fifty-seven lakhs. The Left Bank Canal was constructed thirty years ago, but the new scheme is only now to be taken in hand, though it had been asked for long in the past. Writing in 1885, when the Nira Canal was first opened, the Engineer who constructed it, Mr. J. E. Whiting, mentioned this project in its initial stage as "a branch which will leave the main canal at the thirty-fourth mile and cross the Nira in order to water the drought-stricken sub-division of Malsiras in Sholapur on the right bank of the valley." This and other works, he added, "will probably be undertaken only if famine breaks out afresh and employment is again required for the relief of the neighbouring sub-division." Since then the Deccan and the districts specially concerned, have suffered from two severe famines, those of 1896-7, and 1900-1 besides several years of more or less severe scarcity, and the demand for a canal on the right bank of the Nira was acutely felt all along. The Indapur taluka of the Poona district which had so uncertain and capricious a rainfall that the crops frequently failed for several years in succession, was greatly benefited by the Nira Canal and owes to it a fairly prosperous state. The Malsiras taluka of Sholapur Collectorate which is on the right bank of the Nira, has long been in the same drought-stricken condition in which Indapur was before the Left Bank Canal came into existence; in fact the Irrigation Commission of 1902, designated it as one of the worst famine areas in the Deccan, and the projected canal on the right bank was necessary to improve permanently the woful plight of that sub-division.

As at first proposed the New Canal was to have benefited Malsiras but little, as its course barely entered that taluka. Sir C. Scott Moncrieff's Commission, however, pressed its claims on the Bombay Government and returned the plans and papers connected with the project with a strong expression of opinion that an effort should be made to do much more for the taluka than was then proposed if full effect was to be given to the policy of storing and utilising the heavy rainfall in the Ghats. The plans were modified accordingly, and Malsiras now profits much under the new scheme. But the cost also is much increased; indeed, it has much more than doubled itself. The Commission, however, rightly thought that in spite of the greater capital cost "the work would be financially more successful, while its protective value against famine could be greatly increased." But at the best the projected Canal can never be financially very successful. It is well known that irrigation works in the Bombay Deccan are financial failures, and that the best do not yield a return of more than three and a-half per cent. on the capital outlay. The existing Nira Left Bank Canal has not proved remunerative, and the new work is estimated to yield a return of only three and a-half per cent. on the capital outlay. But financial remunerativeness must not be the main, or even the chief, consideration in undertakings of this kind which are urgently needed to protect large areas from famine.

The late Inspector-General of Irrigation in India, Sir Thomas Higham, has some pertinent remarks on this aspect of the subject so far as regards Bombay and the proposed Nira Right Bank Canal: "Irrigation works in Bombay (excluding Sind) having proved unremunerative, no new works of any importance have been sanctioned in recent years. But the Deccan districts are so liable to severe famine that there is no part of India in which the protection which irrigation works can afford is more urgently required. The rainfall in the Western Ghats provides an unfailing supply of water; but the cost of storing and utilising it would be so great and the demand for irrigation in ordinary years is so small, that there is little prospect of any work which can be constructed proving directly rummerative. Nevertheless, it is mainly by the multiplication of works of the Nira Canal type that substantial protection from famine can be obtained, and the value of this may justify the state in incurring the permanent liabilities which the construction of such works must entail." The projected canal will just pay the interest on its cost and so will not be a burden to the tax-payer so far, though its working expenses will have to be debited to the general revenue.

The Nira is a river well suited for irrigation purposes, and the new canal will branch off from it at Vis, on the confines of Poona and Satara districts, from which place, too, the existing Left Bank Canal runs off to irrigate parts of the Poona district. Lake Whiting, which was so called after the Irrigation Engineer, who constructed the Canal, and which was specially constructed as a storage reservoir, is now to be extended and its capacity to be more than quadrupled for the purposes of the new canal. The length of the projected canal will be 110 miles, which is just equal to the total length of the Nira from where it rises in the spur of the Sahyadri hills in Bhor State to its fall into the Bhima near Temburni in Sholapur. The new canal will irrigate nearly two hundred thousand acres, whilst the present canal waters only forty thousand. A feature of this scheme is that two-fifths or forty-three miles of its total length will run through the Native State of Phaltan, which will have thus a considerable share in its benefits. We do not know whether the State has been induced to contribute towards the capital cost of the new canal in proportion to its share of benefits. But the Irrigation Commission in its report very properly laid much stress on the point and even suggested that the area within Phaltan, for which irrigation may be provided by this projected canal should be restricted and a larger share of the supply be carried forward to benefit the area under our rule in Sholapur, if the State did not participate proportionately in the capital outlay. Such works are more or less a burden on the British Indian tax-payer and as the Commission pointed out, the latter's load should not be increased in order to protect from famine those who are under native rule. The Nira Right Bank Canal will do much good to the hitherto drought-stricken areas of Sholapur and its progress during the next eleven years will be watched with interest.

BEREAVEMENT OF JAPAN.

THERE are many reasons why British sympathy should be extended to Japan in the heavy bereavement she has sustained in the death of her Sovereign. Having reigned for forty-five years his late Majesty was, in a special sense, an integral part of the economy of Empire, and everybody, who knows anything about the Japanese people also knows how intense and devoted is their veneration for the land of their birth. The sympathy of the British people will be commanded, because they, themselves, in the course of a decade, were brought into close touch with the valley of the shadow, and were bereaved by the deaths of two illustrious sovereigns. And there is the further reason that, between Great Britain and Japan exists the more material tie of political friendship. The late Emperor was closely bound up with the amazing development of his country and people. When he succeeded to the throne, nearly half a century ago, as a boy of fifteen, Japan was merely an Eastern people: at the time of his death she had become a world Power. And the remarkable character of the transition becomes more marked when it is remembered that the greater portion of the road along which she marched to her goal was covered in less than twenty-five years. In 1868 the boy-Emperor promised his people a popular assembly. In 1877 so little had apparently been done towards fulfilling this promise that the people reminded His Majesty of his promise made nine years before; but it was not until 1890 that the first meeting of an elected assembly was held. In the past few years we have had two notable examples of how not to inaugurate a constitution, but in the case of Japan we have a lesson in the opposite direction. Although a long period elapsed between the promise and its fulfilment, the people, with a full measure of Royal sympathy, had prepared themselves for the new conditions and the accompanying fresh responsibilities. Japanese society, to quote an authority, had been submerged in the flood of European influence.

Education administration, public works, industry and commerce had all been developed along European lines, while the nation had also placed itself in position to defend and promote its interests by force of arms. Meanwhile, the Emperor had kept pace with the developments which had been occurring. With the assistance of his people he had raised the prestige of the throne from the position of domination by feudal influences to one of real rulership. When the demand for a constitution came, he was ready not to concede, but to give it, because he believed it was the only way to National prosperity and greatness. His promise of 1868 that "means shall be found for the furtherance for the lawful desires of all individuals without discrimination as to persons," was his pledged charter of salvation of his subjects, and the Japan of to-day is the tangible testimony to the manner in which he fulfilled his pledge. As years go, the Emperor Mutsu Hito was not an old man, but he had lived strenuously through a period of remarkable vicissitude. He consolidated a people and built an Empire; and whatever future there may be for Japan, his reign will always mark the greatest epoch in her history. That he won the unstinted love and devotion of his people, the telegraphic despatches of the last few days describing his illness, and a subsequent message dealing with the reception of the news in Tokio, conclusively prove. Constant watch, we were told, was kept by dense crowds outside the Royal palace, the people praying for their Sovereign's recovery day and night. In the capital city there was no room for the daily routine of a pleasure-loving people. The shrines and temples were constantly thronged by praying citizens, and even the Imperial wishes that the pleasure-resorts should be re-opened were disregarded in face of the impending bereavement. With this grief the British people will associate themselves to-day and the feeling that the Japanese have raised themselves as new rivals in the commercial and political world will be subdued in deference to the demand for human sympathy, which will be accorded without stint or reserve.

BRITISH SPORT.

WITHIN the last few weeks Britain has once more failed to win laurels in branches of sport in which formerly she was supreme, and naturally in the Home papers the usual crop of letters and articles dealing with this subject has made its appearance. A few writers, as of old, try to show that British sport and manliness are going to the dogs, but the majority of the contributors seem nowadays to adopt a much healthier view of the position than was formerly prevalent. They recognise that emulation with Britain, which was produced by Britain's for so long clear supremacy has grown keener year by year, and although nowadays Britain cannot win so consistently as she used to do, that is not necessarily a sign that she is weaker, but proof that her once pupils and now rivals have grown stronger. People are too apt, in comparing Britain's past feats with her performances of the present, to forget the huge difference in the amount of competition, which she had to meet not many years ago and which she has to contend with now. We are reminded that not only have we Australians and South Africans playing us at cricket, Frenchmen, Germans and Australians meeting us at tennis, and Frenchmen and Australians competing at Henley—all these in England—but as well the competition of athletes from all over the world in the Olympic Games at Stockholm. It may well be asked whether any other country has had to withstand such a series of invasions to capture her sporting honours. The answer is easy, for no other nation has ever had such honours to show, but since Britain's example has developed to such a degree the spirit and prowess of other nations, it is absurd to expect her always to win now. Then again there is the question, which is raised in a very interesting manner by a writer on the Olympic games, whether the skill, which British representatives have to meet, is obtained by the exercise of a truly sporting spirit, or by methods which are thoroughly sporting in the highest sense. To put it in a few words, do not some people make too much of a business of sport? This point is raised by a comparison of British and American methods. The writer contrasts the reports that the British athletes at Stockholm were sitting up in the cafes till midnight, while the Americans were under lock and key with the trainer on guard. He admits that being in a cafe till midnight is over doing the light side of the visit, but at the same time, he contends, it proves that the Englishmen still treat sport as a game and not as a business. American athletes, says the same writer, who seems very antagonistic the species, are manufactured just as systematically as automatic cash registers. Whether that is a just remark or no, we are sure all true British sportsmen would regret that Britain should achieve more frequent successes at the expense of sporting feeling. The pot-hunting craze is already sufficiently developed,

LORD CREWE ON INDIA.

LORD LANSDOWNE stated the situation quite accurately, when he said in the Lords on Monday afternoon, that there was an undercurrent of uneasiness with regard to the effect of the memorable despatch of August last and to Mr. Montagu's interpretation thereof in India and England. But Lord Inchcape had sufficiently drawn the Secretary of State, and Lord Crewe made a plain and straightforward declaration of policy with regard to the administration of this country—which is, in fact, precisely the same as it was in 1858. There is no change, and thoughtful people never imagined there was, no matter how great was the absurdity of Mr. Montagu's ill-chosen phrases to which serious attention was drawn. There is never to be Swaraj, self-government or home rule for India under British protection, or with British sanction. So much is again made clear. At the same time neither the Secretary of State nor any other member of the Upper House would venture into the region of prophecy with regard to the ultimate goal of Indian aspirations in the direction indicated. That is to be permitted to lie in the lap of the gods. "There is nothing in the teaching of history, or of recent conditions in the world which can make a dream of complete self-government in India within the British Empire even remotely probable." That is sufficiently plain and cannot be misinterpreted. His lordship's observation—"I am far from saying that the ideal of such an Indian dominion is an ignoble one, or that those holding it ought to be described as disloyal. There are some such who believe it possible to secure in India the continual presence, influence and service of men of British blood, with no prospect of a violent rupture between the two races. To me that is a world as imaginary as any Atlantis."—These are mere honeyed words signifying nothing. But indeed even the honey was removed when his lordship continued: "I can imagine there are gifted, most estimable, men, loth to abandon the idea that they, or somebody like them, may be Premier of an Indian Dominion or Commander-in-Chief of an Indian Army. But I think it is only those who think less of service and more of distinction who would lose heart if they braced themselves to set aside this vision altogether." We imagine the vernacular press will raise an outcry and declare the Lord Crewe's explanation of the despatch renders it valueless. But it really enables us to appreciate the communication at its true value and prevent over-sanguine politicians attributing to the despatch a message it never contained. Nobody is competent to pronounce the final word, but at all events "autonomy" as it has been understood is not it.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer "Morea" arrived in London on the morning of the 28th instant.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

THE EXPECTED HAPPENS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

It cannot be said that Great Britain's comparative lack of success in the Olympic Games has caused any surprise amongst those who had taken the trouble to study the form of the American and continental competitors in relation with that of our own. Certain newspapers, whose knowledge is general rather than expert, profess to be disappointed and already articles are appearing in the Press advocating that steps shall be taken to ensure the restoration of our prestige in the Olympic Games of 1916, which are to be held at Berlin. It is, however, difficult to see what can be done, unless it be in the way of encouraging university athletes to devote more serious attention to the sport. The magnificent success of A. N. S. Jackson in the 1,500 metres demonstrated what a splendid recruiting ground, England has in Oxford and Cambridge. As has been so often remarked, the talent is there. It only wants bringing out.

THE FAILURE OF THE FRENCHMEN.

When that brilliant young tennis player, A H. Gobert, beat his compatriot, Max Decugis, it seemed fairly safe to predict that the Frenchman would get the better of A. W. Gore in the final of the All Comers' Championship and so qualify to meet A. F. Wilding in the challenge round. Gore is twice his opponent's age. The latter lost his nerve and rarely reproduced his earlier form, with the result that Gore, who played with the most delightful consistency, and won by 3 sets to 1. Wilding was too good for the veteran in the challenge round, retaining his title by 3 sets to 1. During the early days of the Wimbledon tournament, Gobert and Decugis had shown such brilliance that their victory over H. Roper Barrett and C. P. Dixon in the Doubles Championship looked certain. Barrett, however, played magnificently and, ably assisted by his partner, the pair beat the Frenchmen by 3 sets to 1. The competition for the "Davis" Cup at Folkestone gave our visitors from across the Channel an opportunity of revenge. Dixon and Gore represented the British Isles against Decugis and Gobert. The singles have resulted in a tie, Dixon, who has never played better defeating Decugis in three straight sets, and Gobert solacing himself for his championship overthrow by getting the better of Gore by 3 sets to 1.. The result now depends on the doubles, the winners of which will have to pay, America for the right of contesting Australasia's holdership of the Cup.

CONTINENTAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Many of the leading British professional golfers took part in the Belgian Open Championship decided at Knocke-sur-Mer. At the end of the second round three of them, G. Duncan, E. Ray and T. Ball, had tied with a score of 144 each. J. Braid finished but a solitary stroke behind the leaders. On playing off the tie, the honour went to Duncan, Ray being second. The French champion, Jean Gassiat, finished seventh. At Versailles on Saturday, the Hon. Michael Scott and Mr. C.B. Macfarlane met in the final of the amateur championship of France. It was a one-sided match, Mr. Macfarlane being so completely outpllayed that his opponent won by 8 up and 7 to play.

HENLEY'S NOTABLE FINALES.

Favoured by the presence of King George and his gracious consort this year's Henley was truly royal. The large concourse of spectators had the satisfaction of watching some sterling racing, although, as patriotic Englishmen they could hardly fail to be disappointed with some of the results. After the very fine form, the Sydney crew had shown in the earlier heats, it was realised that the Australians would push Leander every inch of the way in the final of the Grand. As events turned out Sydney won with a good deal to spare, and, be it said, their victory was thoroughly well deserved. An even more serious set back for English rowing occurred in the final for the Thames Cup, Paris R. C. simply smothering St. John's College who were stroked by the famous Oxonian, R. C. Bourne. The Collegians may have been off colour Nevertheless the Frenchmen earned their laurels and thoroughly deserved the tremendous reception they received from the lookers-on. A remarkable and disturbing fact in connection with the regatta was the defeat of every sculler and crew selected to represent Great Britain in the Olmpic Games. This does not look particularly promising for Stockholm.

BISLEY FORTNIGHT BEGUN.

The annual carnival of rifle shooting at Bisley began last Monday, although, not until shooting for the King's prize commences next week, will public interest become pronounced. On the opening day a noteworthy performance was accomplished by Major Pixley, of the English Eight. Firing 20 rounds in the Waldegrave, he did not drop a single point until his last shot, which was an inner. The Bass on Tuesday gave Canada her first success of the meeting through Corp. Mortimer. Later on the same shot annexed the Edge—a good day's work for the Colonial

LANCASHIRE'S SECOND WIN.

Seeing that Lancashire had not beaten any team of Australians since 1888, it is a distinct "feather in the cap" of the county's present eleven that they have defeated the 1912 Cornstalk tourists on two occasions. For their second success at Liverpool, Lancashire are deeply indebted to R. H. Spooner, as a batsman and Dean as a bowler. The former played delightful innings of 44 and 66 not out. In the two Australian ventures, Dean captured 11 wickets for 102. Lancashire's victory was gained by 8 wickets, this being the Australians' fourth defeat of the tour. Our visitors had much softer opposition at Edinburgh where they met a team of Scotsmen. W. Bardsley made 149, and there were other good scores in the Australians' totals of 295 and 225 (for 4 wickets declared). The bowling of Minnett, Whitty and Hazlitt proved altogether too good for the Scots, who lost by 296 runs.

THE RUBBER LOST.

So far as her three games with England are concerned South Africa has already lost the rubber. Her second defeat, at Leeds, unfortunately demonstrated that, on grass wickets at all events, her batsmen are not equal to their task. Barnes, it is true, was bowling at his best, and our Australian cousins discovered last winter what that meant. Still, allowing for that, the South Africans should have made bigger totals than 147 and 159. At Leeds, there did not seem a man amongst them who played with real confidence. Not that the Englishmen generally shone as batsmen. Hobbs was brilliant, and Spooner thoroughly sound, while Woolley and Hearne hit away merrily in the opening venture. The rest seemed to be over impressed with the importance of the occasion and consequently did not do themselves justice. It may not be wise to interfere unduly with a winning team, but there is almost certain to be one alteration for the next Test.

THE "BLUES" AT LORD'S.

After three successive defeats at the hands of their rivals, Cambridge have won an inter-University cricket match. Few more interesting games have ever been played at Lord's. From beginning to end the fortunes of the sides fluctuated in most exhilarating style. Oxford had decidedly hard luck in losing G. E. V. Crutchley, after the latter had put together 99 not out—the only big score in a total of 221. It was curious that Cambridge should have exactly tied with their opponents on the first hands. When, without Crutchley, who had fallen ill with measles, Oxford set the Cantabs to make 214, a good finish was in prospect. The "Light Blues" beginning did not promise a victory, but the timely stand between E. L. Kidd (46), and the Hon. G. H. J. Mulholland (78), for the fourth wicket practically settled the issue, the ultimate margin being three wickets.

AMONG THE COUNTIES.

At the middle of last week, Surrey led the way in the County Championship tourney. Since then they have twice been overcome. In each instance the defeat was mainly due to indifferent batting. At the Oval, Kent put them out for scores of 89 and 158, and eventually won by 9 wickets, Hardinge topping the century for the Hop County. Blythe and Woolley each took seven wickets. Surrey had an equally unfortunate experience at Northampton, where, their last 6 wickets fell for an addition of three runs. Northants won the match by 9 wickets and, as this was the first time the Midlanders had beaten Surrey since the counties first met in 1905, their supporters were immensely pleased. Kent followed up their success over Surrey, with another at the expense of Lancashire, who, scoring 274 and 126 lost by an innings and 20 runs. Blythe was again an instrument of destruction with the ball. As evidence of the vagaries of form the Kent Captain, E. W. Dillon, who had "bagged a brace" at the Oval, played a fine innings of 134. Yorkshire have likewise credited themselves with a couple of wins, Denton and Hirst running into three figures against Worcester and Gloucester respectively. During the six days Haigh, who heads the season's bowling averages, captured 19 wickets for 164 runs.

LYCAON TO THE FORE.

Racegoers are having a rather unexciting time just now. Next week they will be able to foregather at Sandown for the far-famed Eclipse Stakes. It is seldom that one sees a horse start at odds-on in an important handicap. It happened, however, at Alexandra Park last Saturday, where punters considered Lycaon so generously treated in the London Cup, that they willingly took 10 to 11 about his chance. The favourite's success would bring Mr. Leopold de Rothschild some small consolation for Lycaon's failure in last year's "classics." Speaking of handicaps, it is stated that that remarkably successful performer, Long Set, is shortly to be sent to the stud,

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Miss Cecil Leitch won the French Championship for lady golfers.

The schism in Irish "soccer" football has been healed and next season all the clubs will again play under one Association.

Scotland has won the International bowls championship.

All England defeated a German team at lawn tennis by 12 matches to 4.

At Bisley Cambridge, with a total of 763 points, defeated Oxford for the Humphrey Cup by 47.

P. F. Warner has been taken seriously ill again and will play no more cricket this season.

A fund is being raised for the dependents of the late Tom Richardson, whose death last week at Aix les Bains caused such a painful sensation in cricket circles.

The final of the Hurlingham Inter Regimental Polo Tournament went to the Royal Horse Guards who beat the 20th Hussars by 9 goals to 3. The winners were at a decided advantage in being represented by the men who had appeared for the regiment continuously since 1908.

C. B. Fry showed far different form in making his score of 101 for the Gentlemen against the Players at the Oval, than he did in the Test Match. Denton has put together another big score, against Kent, who can now scarcely hope to win their match against Yorkshire.

INDIAN HEMP TRADE.

A communication from the Agricultural Department, Bombay, publishes an extract from a letter written by Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth, of Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co., 32 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C., dated 17th May, addressed to Major A. T. Gage, I. M. S., Superintendent Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta :—

"We think that a very great future could be made for the hemp trade in India if they would adopt better methods of preparation. For instance in the Philibhit District there is no earthly reason why they should "ret" this material in muddy water, if not in mud, as it results in deteriotating the strength of the fibre and in filling it up with such volumes of dust that some of the European countries have actually had to legistate against its use except by the introduction of expensive dust collectors. to save the working people from being injured by breathing the atmosphere. In the Godavery Delta the practice is at its best, also in Gopaulpore and Bengal, and if these methods could be studied and introduced to the rest of India, then we should have qualities of hemp of greater uniformity, and a much higher price would be obtained for the product. In Jubblepore they grow a fine class of fibre; sometimes it is prepared in fresh water and is free from dust, but at times it also is prepared in muddy water and the fibre is deteriorated and weighted with dust in consequence. Owing to the scarcity of European hemps during the last season, the demand for Indian fibres has been very great and the prices have gone up to a figure unheard-of in the history of the trade. All this should encourage the native grower to enlarge the production and to improve his methods."

IN our advertising columns this morning we publish the prospectus of the Standard Bank Ltd. which is to be established in Bombay with a capital of rupees twenty lakhs. It is set forth that the special advantages to the shareholders are to be found in the application of co-operative principles in the working of this Bank; those who have obtained shares by application under this prospectus will have the right to deposit with the Bank as yearly deposits, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, sum or sums not exceeding ten times the paid-up capital of the original shares held by them at the time of such deposits. These deposits, in addition to earning the above-mentioned rate of 5 per cent. will be entitled to a bonus up to 10 per cent. of the net annual profit to be distributed among the depositors in proportion to the amount of their deposits, until the bonus together with the interest amounts to 7 per cent. per annum, provided that the balance then available for distribution to the shareholders, after payment of bonus. management and other charges, does not fall short of 6 per cent. on the paid-up capital. The subscription list closes on the 8th of August.

THE "TITANIC" VERDICT.

LORD MERSEY DELIVERS JUDGMENT.

Disaster Due to Excessive Speed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 30.

Lord Mersey has delivered judgment in the "Titanic" enquiry.

He attributes the collision to excessive speed.

THE GRANT TO UGANDA.

How the Half Million will be Spent.

LONDON, JULY 30.

In a debate in the House of Commons on the supplementary estimates for Uganda and East Africa, Mr. Harcourt said that of the half million sterling ear-marked out of the surplus of 6½ millions, £300,000 would be allotted to the Uganda Railway, £35,000 for the improvement of the ports on the Victoria Nyanza and for the provision of another cargo steamer, and £40,000 for the improvement of the pier at Kilindini. Of the remainder, £25,000 would be for the railway between Kampala and Fort Bell, which would possibly be the beginning of a trunk line to tap the boundaries of the Congo, and the remaining £100,000 to improve communications on the Western side of Uganda, with a view to the development of cotton-growing.

Mr. Harcourt mentioned that the profit of the Uganda Railway for the current year was £135,000.

Replying to criticisms, he said that a wireless station was being erected at Nairobi, which would be a great link in the Imperial wireless system, and would be a step between Aden and Pretoria.

The estimates were adopted without a division.

THE NEW YORK MURDER.

Police-Lieutenant Indicted by Jury.

NEW YORK, JULY 30.

There was a sensational climax last night to the Rosenthal case, when the grand jury indicted Police-Lieutenant Becker for murder. He was arrested at the police station, and brought to the Criminal Court, where he was arraigned.

He pleaded not guilty, but was remanded, bail not being allowed.

The indictment followed upon the evidence of three gamblers, who have been detained for some time, charged with complicity in the killing of Rosenthal.

[Rosenthal, it will be remembered, was the chief witness in an enquiry into charges against the police of corrupt connivance regarding gambling hells. Rosenthal was a well-known gambler, and accused the police of participating in gambling profits. He met his death by being called out from his hotel into the street, where he was killed by a fusilade of shots from a motor car. The latter had six occupants, two of whom were recognised as policemen.]

THE DOCKERS' STRIKE.

5,000 Lightermen Refuse to Resume Work.

LONDON, JULY 29.

On the recommendation of the Stevedores' Union sixty per cent. of the stevedores on strike have resumed work. More are expected to return to work to-morrow.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Five thousand lightermen, last night, refused to resume work. The Seamen's and Firemen's Union is balloting in favour of resumption.

THE STEWARDS' CUP.

Golden Rod Wins by Two Lengths.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The result of the Stewards' Cup was as follows:—

Golden Rod	1
Poor Boy	2
Uncle Pat	3

Twenty-one ran.

Won by two lengthts, with one length between second and third.

The betting at the start was:—

9 to 1 against Golden Rod;
100 to 7 against Poor Boy.
20 to 1 against Uncle Pat.

Braxted led from Absurd and Jessica as far as half way, when Golden Rod went to the front, followed by Poor Boy.

LATER.

The following were the runners:—

Runnymede	Earl,
Golden Rod	Maher,
Absurd	Wootton,
Braxted	Winter,
Grammont	Donoghue,
Bashti	Martin,
Prester Jack	Wheatley,
Poor Boy	W. Griggs,
Hall Cross	F. Templeman,
Bachelor's Tax	Ringstead,
Aiglon	Foy,
Jessica	Robins,
Cataract	Piper,
Uncle Pat	Trigg,
Zebre	W. Huxley,
Sanicle	Watson,
Beaurepaire	Sewitt
Tangaroa	Jellish
Lavolt	Whalley.
Peggy Hyland	Herbert
Cigar	Quinn

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The death is announced of Theresa, Countess of Shrewsbury.

THE FUTURE OF INDIA.

LORD CREWE DEALS WITH THE DESPATCH.

"A Series of Legends have Grown up."

FUTILITY OF THE "SWARAJ" IDEAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 29.

In the House of Lords, to-night, Lord Inchcape called attention to the differences in the statements of members of the Government with regard to the Government of India's despatch of August 25th, last year.

Lord Crewe, replying, said that in connection with this subject a series of legends had grown up. In the first place, the Government of India was supposed, in the third paragraph, to have pointed to *Swaraj*, self-government or Home Rule for India, as the aim and object of its policy, of which the change of the capital to Delhi was a part.

Lord Crewe continued, "The legend proceeded that there were differences in meaning or intention between the Government of India, myself and Mr. Montagu. The whole of this legend is absolutely baseless. As regards Mr. Montagu's excellent speech at Cambridge, so little did I conceive that he had said or desired to say anything different from what I had said in the House of Lords, that I never even called his attention to the particular passage in his speech, which of course I otherwise should have done.

"The Government of India was of opinion that this, and some cases of misrepresentation of our meaning, were due to the use of the word autonomy in the despatch. It is possible that this caused some confusion, but the opinion of the Government of India, which I share, is that British policy in India should have three objects in view. The first, which we believe to be assisted by our recent policy as explained in the third paragraph of the despatch, is if possible, to devolve on local and provincial Governments as many functions of government as can safely be entrusted to them. The second is to employ as many Indians in the public service as reasonably can be employed. The third is to combine the pursuit of these two objects with the maintenance and permanence of British rule in India, because we believe that the perpetual continuance of British rule is the best way to secure the happiness of the Indian people."

DISPELLING ILLUSIONS.

"Of course," Lord Crewe continued, "there is some difference of opinion as to the extent to which provincial autonomy is possible even. With regard to the meaning of the words 'local autonomy,' on a previous occasion I pointed out that Lord Curzon had spoken of provincial autonomy in matters of finance. I am certain that he did not mean by that, that provinces ought to be allowed to raise and spend revenue, as and how they pleased. What his lordship evidently meant was that a larger share of public expenditure should be left to local collection and expenditure on a defined principle. Therefore, in this connection again, it is reasonable to suppose that certain limits, which need not be small or tightly drawn, are intended to exist as between the provinces and the Central Government.

"There has been a second misunderstanding in the use of the word 'goal,' describing the lines on which the Government of India desires to work, the road along which the Government of India desires to travel being thus mixed with a supposed possible termination of that road, on which an entirely new form of government will be found toexist. I venture to say that there is no kind of permanent position, which the Government of India ought to have in view. It cannot have in view what some Indians describe as *Swaraj*. Therefore, although it desires to advance along the road of including in the Government of India as many native inhabitants as possible, it does not—I do not believe it will ever—speak of a final goal, which it desires to reach.

"I reiterate that there is nothing in the teaching of history, or of recent conditions of the world, which can make a dream of complete self-government in India within the British Empire even remotely probable. We have succeeded in weaving into the Empire two European races, the French in Canada, and the Dutch in South Africa. We are now trying to solve with them the problems of general defence giving the component parts of the Empire a share in the shaping of Imperial policy. Can anybody conceive a similar solution of the Imperial problem for hundreds of millions of men of an altogether different race from our own? Is it conceivable that at any time an Indian Empire could exist on the lines of Australia and New Zealand with no British officials or troops, no tie of creed or blood, replacing those material bonds?

"I am far from saying that the ideal of such an Indian Dominion is an ignoble one, or that those holding it ought to be described as disloyal. There are some such, who believe it possible to secure in India the continual presence, influence and service of men of British blood, with no prospect of a violent rupture between the two races. To me that is a world as imaginary as any Atlantis.

LORD CREWE'S VISION.

"I believe that, on the lines I have laid down, there is ample scope, both for service and distinction, for men of Indian birth and of the different races. I see wide, growing fields for the full play and exercise of the remarkable, special qualities of the Indian intellect. I can imagine there are gifted, most estimable, men loth to abandon the idea that they, or somebody like them, may be Premier of an Indian Dominion, or Commander-in-Chief of an Indian Army. But I think it is only those, who think less of service and more of distinction, who would lose heart if they braced themselves to set aside this vision altogether and settle down to closer co-operation with this western race for the moral bettering of the country, to which they are so deeply attached and of which we are so proud to be the Government."

Lord Lansdowne then spoke. He said that Lord Crewe's speech showed an undercurrent of uneasiness with regard to the effect of the memorable paragraph, and of Mr. Montagu's interpretation of it, in India and England. Lord Lansdowne quoted passages from Mr. Montagu's speeches, which, he argued, were irreconcilable with Lord Crewe's views of the despatch.

He said that Lord Crewe's three points of policy were incontrovertible. Everything must depend on the tact and patience, and especially the caution, with which these principles were followed out. He was glad that Lord Crewe had realised that some statement was necessary to dissipate the apprehensions, which had been aroused.

LORD COURTNEY'S MYSTERY.

Lord Courtney said that an attempt had been made to solve a mystery. They had better leave the mystery to solve itself. Nobody was competent to pronounce the final word. He himself was unable to see what could replace British rule in India, but, he said, we ought to be content with the process going on without speculations about the entire withdrawal of British influence. It was surely unwise, in view of what was happening in the East, to attempt to put a limit to future developments. It was enough for the present to persevere in the present wise policy, and leave the future on the knees of the gods.

Lord Crewe explained that he had not desired to indulge in positive prophecies as to the ultimate future of India; but he objected to being described as sharing dreams, which he did not share.

He agreed that to attempt to look too far ahead was unwise.

THE SANITARY SERVICE.

Lord Crewe Describes Coming Reforms.

LONDON, JULY 29.

In the House of Lords to-night, Lord Midleton asked for information with regard to the reform of the Sanitary Service in India.

Lord Crewe said that one of the chief objections to the present system was the growing divorce between the research and clinical sides of the Sanitary-Medical Service, the younger medicals employed on research complaining that there was no opportunity for watching cases. The Sanitary Commissioner would henceforth be relieved of a great body of office work falling on him. When he became the independent head of a separate department, he would have more time for touring and inspection in different parts of India.

"The research and bacteriological side, formerly under the Commissioner, was now placed under the direct authority of the medical Director-General, but on all purely technical sanitary matters the Commissioner would be not a subordinate but an independent officer corresponding directly with the provincial Governments and the Government of India, while on matters of administration and of *personnel* he would be in the position of chief of staff to the Director-General."

Lord Crewe continued, "I believe this compromise between the complete abolition of the post of Commissioner and its retention as a purely independent post will best suit the peculiarity of Indian conditions. The local Governments naturally retain considerable independence in sanitary matters, owing to the close association of sanitation and local politics. In fact, they find the bulk of the money. Consequently, in many respects, the Inspector-General will not be an officer to give orders so much as an inspecting and advising official.

"His position will nevertheless be one of no little importance. I hope shortly to lay papers on this subject on the table, and also others dealing with the local Sanitary Service. After a deal of discussion between the Government of India and the local Governments a scheme was submitted to the India Office this year. It has since been approved. Its general object is to strengthen the medical sanitary staff.

"It is proposed to add among the superior officers, nine deputy commissioners of sanitation. Indians will be eligible for these posts as well as Europeans."

It was proposed also, Lord Crew said, to strengthen and enlarge the sanitary staff in big towns. This would all cost money. Provincial funds were not easily forthcoming. Consequently it had been arranged that the Government of India would provide the money to a certain extent, *pro rata* with what was locally provided.

The papers would also deal with the malaria scourge and measures for educating the people to combat the pests, whereby it was spread.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

Labour Leader Coming again to India.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is going to India in December, partly for health and partly for political reasons.

POSITION OF MINISTRY.

Result of the Recent "Snap" Division.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The result of the recent snap division has been the issue of energetic "whips" by the Government to the Nationalists. Consequently, in a series of divisions on outstanding votes, taken late last night, the Government majorities varied from 87 to 121.

The Labour party challenged a division on the outstanding Navy vote, which was adopted by 444 votes to 39.

Altogether £68,000,000 was voted in an hour and a half without discussion.

FUEL FOR NAVY SHIPS.

Commissioner Appointed to Consider Oil.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire regarding the question of oil fuel for the Navy is officially announced. The terms of the reference are: to report as to the means of supply and storage of liquid fuel in peace and war-time, and as to the application to warship engines. Lord Fisher is to be chairman.

THE MARRIAGE LAWS.

Canadian Bill Declared Ultra Vires by Privy Council.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Privy Council has decided that the Dominion Bill, legalising marriages between Protestants and Catholics throughout the Dominion, is *ultra vires*. The contention of the Catholics in Quebec, that such a Federal Bill was inapplicable to that Province, is thus sustained.

CITY OF MOURNING.

How Tokio Received News of the Emperor's Death.

THE NEW MIKADO.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKIO, JULY 30.

The succession of the Crown Prince was announced to thousands outside the Palace, who were on their knees praying and weeping.

Priests were officiating at temporary altars.

One man committed suicide to give his life for the Emperor. Two photographers, attempting to take flash-light pictures, were stoned and seriously injured.

The Empress, wearing a foreign dress, was unremitting in her attendance on his late Majesty, sleeping only three hours daily, and refusing to desist from supervising the nursing.

Her Majesty authorised subcutaneous injections on Saturday and yesterday, which was an unprecedented act, as the Emperor's body has hitherto been considered as semi-divine, and an abrasion of his skin was a penal offence.

NEW EMPEROR'S OATH.

The final bulletin announcing the Emperor's death was issued at 12-43 in the morning.

After that the Crown Prince, accompanied by the Cabinet, proceeded to the Sanctuary within the Palace, according to the constitution, acquired the sacred treasure of his Imperial ancestors, and swore to preserve the ancient form of Government.

The final scene before the Palace was most impressive. Crowds of worshippers, each with a lighted lantern, knelt with their foreheads to the ground, while on the outskirts thousands stood bare-headed. The police were waving red and yellow lanterns to direct the traffic. The heat was intense, and one of the priests in the centre at an altar had to be fanned by the attendants.

The Court will go into mourning for a year. National mourning will last three days in addition to the day of the funeral.

The public Accession ceremonies will take place at Kyoto a year or two hence.

EULOGIES IN EUROPE.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The British, French and Italian Press publish eulogistic obituary notices of the late Emperor of Japan, extolling his services in the development of civilisation in Japan and in its transformation into a great Power.

The Japanese Embassy in London is deluged with condolences.

The *Times* compares the late Emperor with William the First, and says that the sympathy of Britain is extended to the Japanese Imperial family and people on the death of their beloved Emperor. This journal is convinced that the Emperor's decease does not mean a change in the policy of Japan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

The Consul-General on behalf of the Japanese community in India has sent a message of condolence to the Empress, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs. During the day the Consul-General received messages of regret from the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief.

[Yesterday at the Bombay Cotton Exchange Hall at Colaba, an influential meeting of cotton merchants, brokers, and muccadums was held under the chairmanship of Mr. A. W. Campbell, of Messrs. B. Campbell and Company when resolutions were passed expressing a deep feeling of mourning at the death of the Mikado of Japan, ordering a telegram of condolence to be forwarded to the Imperial family and closing the Cotton Market for the day.]

MIKKELSEN'S RETURN.

Explorer Long Since Thought Dead.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The return of the Arctic explorer, Captain Mikkelsen, is regarded as one of the most dramatic events in Polar history. He was long since given up as dead. Captain Mikkelsen has attained his object, obtaining confirmation of the death of Mylius Erichsen and his companions, and a record of their work. He has also explored the north coast of Greenland, the maps of which will probably have to be rectified.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

Appointment of New Director

LONDON, JULY 29.

Mr D'Eyncourt, the naval architect at Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., has been appointed Director of Naval Construction.

Mr. W. H. Whiting, an Assistant Director of Naval Construction, has been appointed Superintendent of Contract Work.

Mr. W. J. Berry, Chief Constructor at Malta, replaces Mr. Whiting.

THE BALTIC DISASTER.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The people precipitated into the water at Binz were waiting to be taken round the German Fleet.

Immediately the accident occurred, naval officers and bluejackets jumped into the water and were instrumental in saving many lives.

The doctors on the warships, too, did splendid work.

HINDU MUSIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 30.

Another institution for the cultivation of Hindu music, the fourth of its kind, has been started in Poona city, The ceremony of declaring it open took place last night in the Vijayanand Theatre, where the Hon. Mr. Chaubal presided. The institution is called the Arya Sangit Vidyalaya, and has been started by Prof. Abdul Karim. In wishing it a prosperous career, Mr. Chaubal took occasion to point out how efforts were being made all over the country to improve the system of Hindu music and provide it with proper system of notation. He said Hindu music had, hitherto, suffered from serious neglect, which the present revival would do much to remedy. The Hon. Mr. Chaubal congratulated Prof. Abdul Karim on his efforts in the direction to improve and impart the art of music in Poona city.

SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Reuter's Agency have issued a correction of their report yesterday of the race for the Sculling Championship. Arnst gave up 80 yards from the post and not 800 as first reported.

BANK OF BURMA.

Mr. Noble Files Another Petition.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 30.

Mr. M. A. J. Noble has filed a lengthy petition in the Chief Court in the matter of the Bank of Burma, Ltd., in the course of which he prays for an order that

(1.) The Official Liquidator shall take the views of the Advisory Committee, previous to making any application to the Court for directions or sanction on any matter arising in the liquidation.

(2.) The Official Liquidator shall place all correspondence relating to any proposed composition of any claim of the Bank before the Advisory Committee with his opinion thereon, prior to making application to the court.

(3) No application relating to the disposal of any shares in any public company or of any securities held by the bank shall be treated as urgent, and the Official Liquidator shall not file any such applications without first hearing the views thereon of the Advisory Committee.

(4.) The Official Liquidator shall give his views upon any matter, which may be placed before him by the Advisory Committee and his reasons for holding such views.

(5) The Official Liquidator shall give inspection of all the books, papers, securities of the bank or of his accounts and correspondence to any member of the Advisory Committee:

(6) The Official Liquidator shall pay a further dividend of one anna in the rupee to the creditors and depositors of the bank.

The reasons assigned for a further dividend are as follows:—

(a) The court was pleased to sanction a dividend of 2 annas in the rupee, which according to the statement of the Official Liquidator would absorb Rs. 16,30,696-10-0. The Official Liquidator then had a balance of nearly Rs. 7 lakhs over that amount.

(b) Since then according to my computation the Official Liquidator has rceeived over Rs. 1,75,000. There are no urgent or preferential claims to be met, and another dividend of an anna in the rupee would absorb about Rs. 8,16,000 at most, leaving a sufficient balance in the hands of the Official Liquidator.

(c) Owing to the failure of the Bank there has been great distress, as many poor depositors had put all their savings into it. Besides several poor persons were given aid from funds of certain charities, which were invested with the bank.

The petition will be considered on Thursday by Mr. Justice Robinson who will then pass orders thereon.

MOSLEM EDUCATION.

Mr. Justice Rahim's Valedictory Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 30.

The Mahomedan Education Conference closed last night. The president's concluding address, which lasted an hour, referred to the severance of the connection of Nawab Vacar-ul-Mulk (owing to infirmities of age) with the Aligarh College. Only those engaged in the Aligarh movement, which covered the entire communal activity in education were familiar, he said, with the real magnitude of his work. They parted from him with sorrowing hearts. Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim asked the conference to allow him to convey an expression of their deep obligation to him. It had been a delightful surprise to the speaker to find the delegates entirely agreed as to female education. He complimented the Mahomedans of the South on their alertness in this respect as also on the point that religion must form an integral part of Mahomedan education. He criticised the absence of any provision in the Madras presidency for the study of Arabic and Persian, and strongly advocated strictly supervised hostels for Mahomedans. He expressed his personal obligation for the excellent response to the appeal for the late Mr. Justice Boddam Memorial Fund concerning which he felt they had not been prompt in discharging their duty. Whether the form of the memorial was a hostel or scholarships, it was intended that the Mahomedans of Southern India should derive the benefit.

The next conference will probably be held at Coimbatore.

UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 30.

A meeting of the Mahomedan promoters of the University of Aligarh will be held at Lucknow on the 12th of August, and a deputation will probably proceed afterwards to Simla.

SYLHET RIOT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

The Jagatshi Sanyasis will undergo trial before Mr. Cosgrave, Additional District Magistrate on 1st August next, in the Sylhet jail precincts. Pleaders and the public have to obtain tickets for admission to the jail precincts.

Two of the accused have engaged pleaders, The others including Dayananda are refusing to be defended. Nogendra Nath Dutt, alias Bapulanada, has applied for bail, but no orders have been passed yet.

Mr. N. Gupta, Director of Criminal Prosecution, will conduct the case for the Crown assisted by two local pleaders. A trial within the jail buildings is necessary, owing to certain accused being too unwell for removal.

CALCUTTA TOWN HALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

In connection with the proposed transfer of the Calcutta Town Hall, the local Government have informed the Calcutta Corporation that all negotiations in this connection are to be dropped. It will be remembered that the Government of India wanted the Town Hall, with the object of building on the land it occupies a new Council Hall, to accommodate the expanded Legislative Council. Now that the capital has been transferred to Delhi the Imperial Government has no use for the Town Hall. This is probably the reason for the cessation of negotiations with the Corporation about the sale of the Town Hall to the Government.

TIBETAN PROBLEM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 30.

The Darjeeling correspondent of the *Pioneer* states that Dorjieff is now regularly attached to the staff of the Dalai Lama, and is living in his camp.

ARMY OFFICERS' PAY.

Question of Attachment by Courts.

GOVERNMENT SUGGESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 30.

The Secretary to the Government of India has addressed the local Government who in turn has asked from the Burma Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies, for an expression of opinion on the subject of the attachment of military officers' pay serving in India in execution of decree by the civil courts, with a view to amending Section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure, so as to avoid conflicting judicial decisions being given under it.

The Government of India wish to be favoured with an opinion, as to the form the amendment should take whether one moiety of an officer's salary is liable to attachment or whether the salary should be entirely exempted from attachment.

MAIL GRIEVANCES.

Reforms Granted by the Postal Department.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 30.

Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, replying today to the Trades Association grievance, stated by their deputation, on the 19th instant says:—"Railway timings will be so altered from the 1st of September as to afford later departures of mail trains from Bangalore and earlier arrivals from Guntakal, by an hour each way. The question of running special trains for the inward English mails between those stations is under active consideration."

ANGLO-INDIAN SOLDIERS.

Work of the Committee nearly Completed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

The Simla Committee, which is considering the question of the enlistment of members of the domiciled community for military service in India has nearly completed the examination of witnesses, and will submit its recommendations shortly to Government.

LAHORE POLICE MURDER.

Condemned Man's Appeal Rejected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 30.

The appeal of Tulsa Singh, the accused in the Inspector Habibali murder case, was heard in the Chief Court to-day, by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Robertson. The court-room was packed. The accused's brother, Jamnadas, appeared before their lordships, and said no lawyer could be found to represent the accused. Jamnadas, asked if he represented the accused, replied that he knew nothing about law; he was illiterate. Their lordships rejected the appeal and confirmed the sentence of the Sessions Court.

NEW CALCUTTA ROAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

At a meeting of a Corporation committee tonight, it was decided to recommend to the Improvement Trust the construction of a 64 feet road from the goddess Kali's temple at Kalighat to Russo Road, and setimates were asked for a scheme to clear the area round Kalighat.

VICEROY AT DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JULY 30.

His Excellency the Viceroy spent three hours yesterday, inspecting plans and temporary buildings, also the site of the new city. He was accompanied by Mr. Lanchester and other officers. His Excellency afterwards gave a small dinner party, at which some of the officers, engaged upon the work in connection with the new capital, had the honour to be present. The party left for Dehra Dun by special train at 10-30 at night.

DEHRA DUN, JULY 30.

His Excellency arrived here at 7-15 this morning.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 30.

Sir Harcourt Butler, Member for Education. will probably leave Simla towards the end of August, on a short monsoon tour, proceeding first to Poona.

ANOTHER CALCUTTA RIOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

A serious riot occurred yesterday in Cassipore, a suburb of Calcutta, with a large mill population, where a party of labourers were attacked by another party and one man was killed and several injured, two very seriously.

POLICE TORTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOTIHARI (BEHAR) JULY 30.

Mr. Sheepshanks, Sessions Judge, has delivered judgment in the police torture case, in which a constable was charged with torturing an under-trial prisoner, because of the latter's inability to pay a bribe. The Judge convicted the accused, and sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

THE FINANCE MEMBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 30.

The Hon. Mr. R. W. Gillan, Acting Finance Member, arrived in Madras yesterday and in the evening held an informal conference with the Chamher of Commerce and the Bank of Madras. He will proceed shortly to Ootacamund before returning to Calcutta.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FEDERAL POLITICS.

Projected Legislation.

TOTALISATOR COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JULY 15.

The sitting of the House of representatives which commenced at half-past 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, was continued during the night, the Government being desirous of bringing the debate on Mr. Deakin's motion of want of confidence in the Government. Mr. Brennan (V.) dealt exhaustively with the incidents connected with the Brisbane strike from the Labour point of view. He quoted extensively from newspapers and other documents to show that no outrages had been committed by the men who were locked out by the Brisbane Tramway Co. He approved entirely of the action of the Government in refusing to accede to the request of the Queensland Ministry for military assistance. Mr. Carty Salmon (V) rose just before 3 o'clock on Friday morning to move that there were ample powers under the Constitution for the Commonwealth Parliament to deal with industrial troubles extending over more than one State. Proceeding, he dealt with the question of electoral reform, expressing an opinion in favour of a system that would prevent members of Parliament being returned to represent minorities. In Victoria the three successful Senate candidates were in a minority of 400,000 at the last election.

Mr. Carr (N.S.W.) said that the only difference between the reply sent by Mr. Fisher to the request of the Queensland Government for troops and the reply that would have been sent by Mr. Deakin was that the latter would have been more evasive. The Government had falsified the hopes of its enemies and had also disappointed some of its friends of the extreme type. Mr. Scullin (V.) said that after the first two or three speeches the Opposition had been on the defence. If the charges made had been proved the Government should not be allowed to to remain on the Treasury benches. On a division being taken the voting was:—For the motion, 25; against the motion, 35. As was anticipated, the Government had a majority of 10 on the no-confidence motion. The debate lasted 12 days and an all night sitting during which 47 members spoke and took up 83 hours of the country's time. Last year Parliament sat, both Houses included, for about 1,000 hours, and the cost to the country was £200,000, or £200 per hour. At this rate the debate entailed an expenditure on the country of nearly £17,000. Both sides spoke about the same length, and the average of the speeches was a little under two hours. The business of the session will start in earnest next week. Two small measures, the Parliamentary Witnesses Bill and the Military Decorations Bill, will be brought on at an early stage and the Navigation Bill will then be proceeded with. The Budget speech will probably be delivered on July 30 or on the following day. The Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher) announced to-day that the question restricting the length of speeches was occupying the serious attention of the Government, both sides being in favour of the standing orders being amended in this direction. Another matter to receive early attention will be Mr. Fuller's motion reviewing the Northern Territory ordinances fixing the land tenure there on a leasehold basis.

SOME OF THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

The business paper for the Legislative Assembly includes a number of Bills which are at present ready for the second reading stage. The Attorney-General is in charge of the measures, principal amongst which is one to amend the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1909, and another to amend the Workers Compensation Act. When asked to outline the chief features of the new measures, Mr. Walker explained that the first mentioned Bill was designed to consolidate and amend the law relating to the settlement of industrial disputes by arbitration and for other relative purposes. It dealt with the constitution of the Court, but preserved more or less the agreement arrived at by both Houses of Parliament last session to appoint a permanent President, who should be either a judge or capable by his qualifications of becoming a judge. One of the chief features of the Bill was to get rid of all technicalities in respect to the citation of case before the Court. It dealt with the registration of unions, and simplified the procedure on that point. It also introduced a new definition of the word "industry" and of the words "industrial dispute," giving the Court the power to finally decide which was and which was not an industrial dispute. The object of this amendment was to obviate a recurrence of the climax reached in the shop assistants' case (a few months ago, where after going into the merits of the case for a long time and nearing the decision the whole case was thrown out of Court by the question as to whether or not the parties had taken proper steps to present the matter to the Court. Extended powers were to be given to the Court to deal with matters which did not necessarily arise from the unions the object being to make the Court free from all interference by the established law courts, and to make it, so far as industrial matters were concerned, a Court of equity. In this matter they had taken advantage of the legislation passed up to date in the Commonwealth and in New Zealand, and in some respects they had been guided by the experience gained from the working of the Court in this State. In the Workers Compensation Act Amendment Bill an effort was being made to bring the statute up to the level of English legislation. The Attorney-General said that this State had for a long time been behind the English law on this matter and the Government desired to assimilate the law to that of Great Britain as nearly as possible. It was intended to extend the number of vocations in which workers could secure compensation, and to make it necessary for all employers to insure their workers against accident. One feature of the Bill would be the inclusion in the scheduled list of injuries occasioned to that worker, diseases such as miner's complaint.

The Attorney-General is also in charge of a measure dealing with cruelty to animals, Referring to this Bill, Mr. Walker stated that they desired to bring it up-to-date. The title of the measure, he said, would give a fairly clear indication of its scope. The employment of animals condemned for slaughter would be prevented, and the use of animals unfit for work prohibited. The Bill would give power to the police to inspect saleyards, and would authorise the employment of special constables to administer the Act, and whenever it was by oath of any credable person shown to the satisfaction of a magistrate or justice that an offence had been committed against the Act, the magistrate or justices might authorise the informant to enter any premises and inspect the animals confined or kept there.

TOTALISATOR COMMISSION REPORT.

The reports of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the totalisator were made avail-

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[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

able on Wednesday. A majority, consisting of Messrs. Wilson, M. L. C., and Perry, Fitzpatrick, Peters, Bruntnell, and H. D. Morton, M's L. A., is opposed to the introduction of the totalisator, on the grounds that the facilities for betting are at present more than sufficient to meet all reasonable requirements, and that machine betting should not be introduced. The minority, composed of Messrs. O'Connor, M.L.C., and Levien, Hollis, and Meagher, M's L.A., recommend the passing of the measure known as the Totalisator Bill. They hold, among other things, that the totalisator prevents credit betting, protects the public, enables large revenues to be raised, and purifies the sport. Mr. McCourt, M.L.A., the remaining Commissioner, in a separate report, states that the interests of the betting public on racecourses would be best served by the introduction of the totalisater. He advocates the abolition of bookmakers. but holds that any measure dealing with gaming or betting law should be a Government and not a private Bill.

The majority of six in its report states that while agreeing that the inquiry was thorough and comprehensive, it is nevertheless true that the bulk of the evidence was tendered by interested persons, viz., racecourse officials and owners. The general public, which finds the whole of the money, and supports horseracing appeared singularly apathetic. This was especially noticeable in Brisbane, where the machine is by no means liberally patronised, and bookmakers control the largest share of betting. In all the States visited which exclusively licence the totalisator, horseracing is conducted on a small scale, and the owners of large studs seem to regard New South Wales and Victoria which do not use the machine, as affording the best markets for their thoroughbreds. The impression gained in the "totalisator States" was that many of the clubs merely exist, because of the machine, and could not live without it. The machine undoubtedly provides a fair system of betting, and to a very large extent lessens both the evils of straigth-out betting and of credit betting, but does not suppress the worst forms of street and shop betting. The totalisator is fascinating, and attracts many who would not bet with the book maker, it is, therefore, natural to assume that its introduction to New South Wales would increase the volume of betting, and the number of betters. In conclusion, the majority feels that it is not justified in helping to increase facilities for betting. The minority of the Commission finds that is inseparable from horseracing, and therefore the only question is the best way of regulating it. Wherever the totalisator has been established it remains in operation. Wherever bookmakers have been abolished they have not been reinstated. While being the fairest form of betting for the public, the totalisator had been the means of increasing prizes providing for the more efficient upkeep of courses, purifying sport, and tending to improving the breed of horses. The totalisator limits betting to the racecourses prevents the credit system of betting, discourages the big better and professional punter, and by increasing prizes enables large and small owners to race without indulging in extensive betting transactions. In addition to providing for the sport and protecting the public, the totalisator would supply a legitimate source of taxation from which large revenues could be reaped by the State.

ALLEGED PROHIBITED IMMIGRANTS.

Applications for writs of corpus in respect of five Chinese against the masters of the steamship Nikko Maru and Aldenham were heard by Mr. Justice Gordon on Friday. It was stated that the Chinese, who were passengers, three by the Nikko Maru and two by the Aldenham, claimed to be naturalised British subjects, and were returning from a visit to China, but on arrival at Melborne, they were refused permission to lands, as the Customs authorities deemed them to be prohibited immigrants. Counsel for the defendants said that the two captains were between the devil and the deep blue sea. If they let the Chinese go they would themselves be liable to a fine of £100 for each under the Immigration Restriction Acts, and if they refused to do so, they would be liable to be attached for having disobeyed an order of the Court. His Honour ordered the discharge of the Chinese in each case. Immediately after they got outside the Chinese were arrested by inspectors of the customs Department on a charge of being prohibited immigrants found within the Commonwealth.

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MOTOR-SHIP'S TRIUMPH.

The "Selandia," the first large motor-propelled vessel ever built, which was launched at the beginning of this year, and sailed for Bangkok early in February, has returned to Copenhagen after a most satisfactory journey. The "Selandia" has fulfilled all the great expectations that were entertained of her. The engines worked smoothly, and not the slightest mishap had to be recorded. The officers say that wherever the "Selandia" appeared "en route," she created great interest, and thousands of visitors of all nationalities from practically all over the world have been on board to see for themselves the machinery of this gigantic oil-driven boat. The reception which was accorded to the "Selandia" when she reached Copenhagen resembled that given to a victorious general, says the "Standard." A squadron of launches and steamboats put to sea early in the morning with thousands of passengers to meet her. Never was the arrival of a ship more eagerly awaited than that of the "Selandia." All the ships in the harbour were decorated with flags and bunting, and the enthusiasm of the crowds awaiting on land, numbering at least 100,000, was almost delirious when the funnelless ship appeared the success of this new Danish enterprise has been augmented by the fact that the German Hamburg-American Company has ordered two more large motor vessels in addition to the "Fionia," which the company purchased recently.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

At the Morgue, yesterday evening, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Narayan Mahadeo (40), a municipal muccadam.

The evidence showed that yesterday morning, the deceased was giving instructions to his men, who were engaged in repairing the road at the foot of Elphinstone Bridge, when a motor-car driven by Mohidin Madar came up, and several of the witnesses, most of whom were labourers, alleged at a furious rate without warning either by shouting or blowing the horn. The left mud-guard of the car struck the deceased, and knocked him down. The deceased was run over.

Mr. Carl Beyer, a merchant, who was seated in the car, had the car stopped, put the deceased in it and had him removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died from injuries to the chest.

Mr. Beyer, in his evidence, stated that a policeman who was regulating the traffic, called out to the deceased to go on to the foot-path; the deceased crossed the road in front of the car, then turned back and hence the accident. The driver had control of the car, and the speed was increased in order to climb the bridge.

The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by injuries received by being knocked down by a motor-car, which was negligently driven by Mohidin.

The Home Secretary (Mr. Reginald McKenna) has decided to appoint an expert committee to inquire into the question of how to prevent spontaneous combustion in mines.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Yesterday's Trials of Short Causes.

At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a number of short causes which included the following :—

Sonabai, widow of Muncherji Behramji Talati, sued Merwanji Palanji Talati, who traded in China, to recover Rs. 44,980. The defendant became an insolvent in 1908.

Burjorji Nasarwanji Talati, who was examined on behalf of the plaintiff, said he advanced to the firm of Pestonji Framji Talati three lakhs of rupees and had obtained a decree for Rs. 3,55,559.

Counsel for the plaintiff stated that the debt was acknowledged by the defendant in his schedule, when he became an insolvent. The defendant had been residing in Hongkong. Counsel said he was entitled to a decree against the partner who was carrying on business in Hongkong under section 43 of the Contract Act, as the partner had become security for the money advanced to carry on the business in Hongkong. He also contended that under section 13 of the Limitation Act, the suit was not time-barred as the defendant was living out of the jurisdiction of the court. His lordship thought the acknowledgment on the books described as "sama-daskat" could not be held to be conclusive evidence that the debt was due. He accordingly adjourned the case for further discussion of the legal points raised during the hearing.

Later, his lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 31,779 with interest at six per cent. from 6th November, 1907, and costs.

Hormusji Maneckshah sued Cursetji Panthakhi and others in respect of certain mortgages on a house belonging to the defendants. One of the defendants was at present in New York and notice on him was directed to be served by registered letter.

Mr. Basil Lang was appointed receiver and the parties were ordered to make their affidavits and present necessary documents within a week.

A PRISONER'S PROPERTY.

Mr. Justice Chandawarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal in which Bala Walad Ramaji Kotwal sought to recover from Ramchandra Luxuman Rs. 700 as damages sustained by the sale of his land by Government in liquidation of an advance of "tagavi" made to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff, while a prisoner undergoing a sentence in the Nasik jail, effected a mortgage of his property through his wife with the defendant, and out of the money advanced the defendant agreed to pay Rs. 350, being the amount of the Goverment "tagavi" loan. The defendant failed to pay the "tagavi", when it fell due and his land was sold.

The defendant, who is a bond-writer and sawkar, did not deny that under the terms of the bond he was liable to pay the money. His only excuse was that the mortgaged property was not worth Rs. 500.

The Subordinate Judge of Sinnar was of opinion that the land was sold for a song and that the conduct of the defendant was disgraceful. That it was notorious that people, as a rule, were unwilling to bid at court sales, because the courts only convey the right, title and interest of the Khatedar or judgment-debtor, and that the purchaser buys the property subject to all incumbrances. He thought that the plaintiff was entitled to be restored to "status quo ante." The plaintiff was at the end of his resources, having lost all his property and having only been recently released from jail, he was not even in a position to pay for the court-fee stamps, and that the damage claimed would not really place him in the position he would have been if the defendant had, according to agreement, paid the Government dues. The plaintiff was accordingly given a decree for Rs. 1,277 as damages. The first class Subordinate Judge of Nasik in appeal reversed this decree, holding that the sale by Government of the plaintiff's property could not, in his opinion, be treated or considered as the natural consequence of defendants breach of contract, assuming that he broke the contract.

Before their lordships it was urged that the wife had full authority to enter into an agreement with the defendant to protect the interests of her husband during his incarceration, and that the lower appellate court was wrong in holding that the defendant was justified in refusing to carry out his contract to pay Government due.

Their lordships, after a careful consideration of the case, confirmed the decree of the lower appellate court.

CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL.

Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of a suit in which Chimanlal Damodhardas sought to recover the possession of a house from Dayabhai Tapidas and others under the will of the late Tulsidas Varagdas.

Tulsidas died on the 26th of January, 1883. He left a widow Manikore and two daughters named Jamna and Rukha, his brother Tapidas, two nephews, Damodhardas and Dayabhai. The house, which was the subject matter of the suit, was valued at Rs. 75,000 and was standing in the name of his mother, Jivkor. Clause 2 of the will showed that the testator considered that the house in dispute belonged to the partnership between his brother Tapidas and himself and his nephew Damodhar, in which he was entitled to a six-anna share.

His lordship, delivering judgment, said it was quite clear from clause 4 of the will, that the testator's share in the partnership property, apart from the share of the testator in the business of Tapidas Varagdas and Co., was to belong to Tapidas as the manager appointed by the testator to regulate the affairs after his death. It was not a specific bequest of certain property to Tapidas subject to certain trusts, but what in English form would be a gift to trustees or executors in trust to follow or carry out the testator's wishes as expressed in the will. His lordship held that unless it was found that the house was dealt with in the will, the residuary bequest having failed, it must go, after the testator's death, as on an intestacy. Clause 14 of the will provided that if the members of the family entitled to live in it could not agree and lived apart, then they were to get rent in respect of their share. It was impossible to attach any meaning to what the testator said with regard to the whole house as he had only a six anna share in it. He could have disposed of that share only, but he had attempted to dispose of what did not belong to him. There was nothing to show that after the death of Tapidas, Damodhardas and Dayabhai were absolutely entitled to the house. They were willing to recognise the right of Manikore to live in the house. It appeared to his lordship that the trust deed had been drawn up under a misapprehension of the true facts of the case and the rights of the parties.

Manikore had a widow's interest in her husband's six-anna share and a right to residence. Her share would on her death go to reversioners of her husband, Tulsidas. Limitation would not run against such reversioner until Manikore died. She died in 1906 and her reversioner, Bai Jamna, became entitled to possession of the property in 1906 and her claim was clearly within time.

His lordship referred the case to the Commissioner to take accounts of the rents and profits recovered by the trustees and ordered the property to be sold by the Commissioner, and from the proceeds, after paying costs, annas five in the rupee were to be paid to the plaintiffs and the rest divided between the defendants.

A FABRICATED WILL.

Mr. Justice Davar yesterday disposed of an interesting testamentary suit in which Valibhai Jasa applied for probate of the will of the late Manager of His Highness the Aga Khan, in which certain bequests were made to His Highness for the propitiation of his (the testator's) sins.

Mr. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, who appeared for the petitioner, said Dayabhai Dosa, the late manager, left a will, dated the 9th of March, 1907. His property was worth about Rs. 20,000. By his will he purpoted to give Rs. 5,000 for the absolution of his sins to be obtained through the intercession of His Highness the Aga Khan and Rs. 1,000 to be paid to His Highness to be spent on a "Mejmani" (entertainment). He further distributed various other sums of money for religious purposes and gave his wife Rs. 5,000, the interest of which only was to be used by her during her life time. Mr. Kanga for the opponents said that a caveat had been filed by the grand-nephews of the testator on the ground that on the date of the alleged execution of the will Dayabhai was sick and laid up with a severe stroke of paralysis, which prevented him from exercising his mental functions, and prevented him from writing; that the parties being Khojas were governed by the Hindu law of succession; that they were the sole surviving heirs of the deceased; that the will was a false and fabricated one. Mr. Taleyarkhan intimated that the parties had come to an agreement that the refusal of the probate of will should not be disputed any further. His lordship, in disposing of the application, observed that he was of opinion that the will was fabricated. He was sorry to note that the facts as disclosed in cross-examination. if they came to the notice of His Highness the Aga Khan, were sure to meet with his severe disapproval. The attempts of the parties to put money into the pockets of His Highness by means of fabricated wills would make him extremely sorry, if he heard of it.

His lordship dismissed the suit with costs, which were to be taxed as between party and party.

THE POLICE COURT.

MRS. THORPE.

Mr. H. O. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., applied yesterday to the Third Presidency Magistrate, for an order authorizing the police to open and examine the trunks of Mrs. Thorpe, an under-trial prisoner who is charged with cheating the manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel in respect of Rs. 653.

The magistrate said he had no power to pass such an order, and added that the police could examine the trunks under powers they possessed under the Police Act.

Mr. Harker then requested the magistrate to explain to the accused that she was ordered by the court to go with the police.

Mrs. Thorpe, who had been standing in the verandah, entered the court, and was informed that she had to go with the police who desired to examine the trunks. She said the trunks did not belong to her, and she would not allow them to open the same until the owner had arrived.

She was ordered to go with the police.

MOTOR PROSECUTIONS.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sheahy charged Mr. D. H. Dighe, Mr. M. H. Tharia Topan, the Manager of Messrs. Hill, Sawyer and Company, and Poonamchand Amratlal with failing to pay transfer fees under the Motor Vehicle Act.

The accused, it was alleged, had sold their motor car and had not paid the usual fee for the same.

The accused were fined Rs. 3, Re. 1, Rs. 2, and Rs. 5 respectively. With the exception of the last accused, the others had paid the fee since the summonses were issued. The fee is Rs. 3.

The same Inspector then charged Bhow Babaji, chauffeur of Mr. Purshotum Visram Mawji, with rash driving.

The complaint was that at 1-30 p.m. on the 15th instant, the accused drove his car on Queen's Road at a speed of fifteen miles an hour. The police inspector followed the car, but the accused increased the speed and got away.

He was fined Rs. 20.

MATHERAN MUNICIPALITY.

Election of Two Members Set Aside.

At the District Court of Thana, Mr. J. D. Dikshit, District Judge, has disposed of the application of Yusuf Mir Mahomed praying for the setting aside of the election of Messrs. S. L. Panday and A. D. Ghandhi and ordering the election of Messrs. Ebrahim K. Khan and the petitioner, as the properly elected members of the Matheran Municipality on the ground that the opponents were disqualified to be elected as councillors.

The facts of the case were that the election of the Matheran Municipality for the triennium, ending March 1915, was held on the 23rd March last. Rule 3 of the Municipality prescribed that the list of voters should be prepared by the officer appointed in this behalf by or before 1st November each year, and under rule 4, it was to be published on the 1st November. In the present case, the list was published on the 31st of December, 1911, and the election roll, which under rule 7 should be published on the 15th of December, was published on the 5th of February. Mr. Panday, the first opponent, with his wife, possessed a house and as joint owners and tax-payers their names were entered to-gether and bracketted. Long after the publication of the election roll the Municipality by a resolution authorised their president, Major Morrison, to decide which of the two persons jointly entered should vote. Major Morrison decided the same evening that Mr. Panday should vote. The petitioner therefore contended that the Municipality not having decided till the final election roll was published as to who should vote and the list not having been revised and published as required by the rules, the subsequent resolution of the Municipality did not entitle him to vote and that he, having sold his house in May, 1911, could not be considered to be a person falling under clause (c) to section 12 of the District Municipalities' Act. As regards Mr. Ghandy, in addition to the first objection, it was contended that he was merely one of the joint trustees of certain properties and could not be considered to be a person paying taxes on his own behalf within the meaning of section 12 (e).

The defence was that Mr. Panday had a right to vote as a tax-payer, and that his name was properly entered in the election roll as a voter and that the resolution passed by the Municipality was properly and legally passed. His case was that having paid taxes as required by section 12 (e), he was qualified to be entered in the list of voters and thus to be a candidate for election, and that the matter of the sale of his property was not relevant to the matter at issue. He further contended that his name being entered in the list of candidates by the President of the Municipality under clause 2 rule 11 of the election rules, his qualification as a candidate could not now be questioned by any person. Mr. Ghandy adopted the same defence.

His honour, in delivering judgment, discussed at length the law on the subject and said that none of the persons grouped together in the preliminary list could be said to be even qualified to have their names entered in the voters' list without making application. Far less could they be said to be entitled to vote. It was admitted that no such application as was contemplated by law was ever made, and the resolution of the Municipality was of no avail. His honour, therefore, held that neither Mr. Panday nor Mr. Ghandy were qualified to have their names entered in the voters' list and under rule 9 they could not be qualified as candidates.

His honour therefore set aside the election of Messrs Panday and Ghandy and declared Mr. Ebrahim K. Khan and the petitioner, Mr. Usuf Nur Mahomed, duly elected. Messrs. Panday and Ghandy were ordered to pay a portion of the petitioner's costs.

LAL BAUG HOUSE COLLAPSE.

The work of removing the debris of the house that collapsed on Sunday night at Lal Baug was continued during Monday night and yesterday. The dead body of Dagdoo Vithoba (20), the eighth man, reported missing, was recovered from the debris.

AMERICA-INDIA.

The three star films shown in the current programme at this popular picture-show have met with much approval. "Over the Garden Wall" has proved specially successful. Though it is a story with a very simple plot, yet the delightful acting of the artistes engaged in it makes it charming and thoroughly effective. The same clever set of actors make their appearance, in a Japanese film, in which they are very interesting. "The Convenient Burglar," a new comic film, kept the house laughing to the end of the programme.

A seventeenth century Persian silk prayer rug realise 5,000 guineas at the Taylor sale.

The Universities Congress, which closed on July 5, decided to establish in London to permanent bureau for the collection and distribution of information about all the Universities in the Empire.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

PANAMA CANAL.

The Proposed Tolls.

THE following news, later than the mail, appear in the Australian paper.

Washington, July 13.

The United States Senate has received an official notification of Great Britain's objections to the proposed tolls on ships using the Panama Canal. Great Britain objects to the exemption of all American ships from tolls on the ground that this will be an infringement of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. She also contends that to impose tolls upon American ships and to refund the amount of the tolls afterwards will contravene the spirit of the treaty, but she offers no objection to the exemption of ships genuinely engaged in the American coastal trade.

A canvass of the Senate shows that a majority of members favours freedom from tolls for American ships using the canals. A considerable difference of opinion exists in Congress with regard to Great Britain's protest. Some members characterise it as meddlesome, while others declare that it is warranted. The consensus of newspaper opinion is in favour of the British attitude.

The New York "World" holds that the Canal Bill violates the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

The New York "Times" remarks :—"The United States seeks to convert an enterprise of world proportions into a selfish advantage by discrimination. England's intervention is in our own interests more truly than in the interests of those for whom England speaks."

The New York "Herald" asserts that incapacity and indecision mark the entire course of the Administration and Congress with regard to the Panama Canal.

The New York "Tribune" states that it is difficult to see where the Bill conflicts with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

It is understood that Mr. P. C. Knox, (the Secretary of State), does not regard the British protest as a matter for diplomatic treatment. He will merely acknowledge it and then leave the matter in the hands of Congress.

Those backing the Canal Bill claim the right to reimburse tolls. They assert that European Governments using the Suez Canal already pay similar subsidies.

Mr. Elihu Root, it is stated, is strongly opposed to the exemption of American coasting vessels, and Senator Burton (a member of the Foreign Relations Committee) considers that the proposed exemption is contrary to the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

London, July 13.

Two strikers, who proposed to resume the unloading of wool at the London docks on Friday, discovered that they had lost their permanent status, and in consequence they committed suicide. Thereupon 300 of their comrades again struck.

To-day 400 dockers, with Federation tickets in their hats, marched with their wives and children to an East End workhouse. There the women dropped out of the procession and the men demanded outdoor relief. Their demand was refused, and thereupon 300 of them entered the workhouse. Many of the men refused to accept porridge, and in consequence they were supplied with other food.

Lord Devonport (chairman of the Port of London Authority) conferred on Friday, with the Prime Minister, (Mr. Asquith), and the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Sydney Buxton) with regard to the strike.

The strike leaders have issued a manifesto, in which they accuse Lord Devonport of prevarication and insolence, and also of having malignantly tried to destroy the unions by starving the men.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

London, July 13.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, the motion for the second reading of the Franchise Bill was carried by a majority of 70 votes.

In the course of the debate on the motion, Mr. A. J. Balfour (ex-Leader of the Opposition) said that the Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) occupied an absurd position, for while his colleagues defended the measure on the ground that it gave everyone an equal right to the franchise Mr. Asquith held the opinion that to grant the women, the vote would be a national disaster. If the House accepted women's suffrage, the Prime Minister would be bound to use the Parliamentary machinery to effect what he regarded as a disaster.

Mr. Asquith repudiated a charge that the Bill had been introduced to catch votes. It expressed the policy that the Liberals had advocated for 30 years. He thought that the House would not stultify itself by reversing its previously expressed judgment on woman's suffrage.

Several amendments in favour of woman's suffrage have been tabled.

PORTUGUESE ROYALISTS.

Lisbon, July 14.

The Government of the Republic has decided to deport the captured Royalist conspirators to either Timor or Angola.

A military party scouring the hills on the Portuguese Spanish frontier had several encounters yesterday with Royalists. The troops shot 16 of the latter.

In the course of domiciliary searches, 16 priests and the Archbishop of Vera were arrested yesterday.

A small Royalists rising took place at Bellas (12 miles from Lisbon) yesterday, but it was easily quelled. The troops captured numerous stands of arms and a large quantity of ammunition.

Lisbon, July 12.

All the Portuguese Royalists returning to Spain after the recent abortive raid are being arrested by the Spaniards to prevent their causing further trouble.

Captain Conceiro (one of the Royalist leaders) and 700 men were reported to be in the vicinity of Valenca. The Spanish authorities arrested 40 of the Royalists, including several important officers, who were attempting to cross the frontier.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

London, July 14.

Addressing a meeting in London yesterday, Captain Faber, M.P., (Unionist), said that when the Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) and the First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Winston Churchill) returned from Malta, their intention was to abandon the Mediterranean, but after a severe struggle with the Imperial Defence Committee they reversed their intention. He believed that the Canadian Government would offer to contribute 7,000,000 dollars (about £1,400,000) every other year to the Admiralty as the Dominion's share of the cost of the Empire's naval defence.

A FRENCH STRIKE.

Paris, July 15.

At Marseilles, yesterday, the seamen strikers and their wives made a demonstration against the rise in the price of bread. The men stoned the police, and in a conflict that ensued 10 policemen and 20 strikers were injured some of them seriously, revolvers being freely used. Sixty rioters were arrested.

Paris, July 13.

A grave situation has been created at Dunkirk, as a result of the strike of transport workers, all the dockers, seamen, coal heavers, carmen and lightermen being idle.

The Paris "Journal" states:—"The lack of properly-trained crews on the vessels sailing to Algiers, constitutes a serious danger. The officers are doing most of the work on board, and in some cases there are no seamen on the vessels, their places being taken by waiters, chauffeurs, music-hall artists, and watchmakers."

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

London, July 13.

Four suffragettes who recently indulged in a window-smashing campaign in Dublin, were yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Helen Craggs, a well-dressed London resident, was yesterday arrested in the vicinity of the residence of the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Lewis Harcourt) at Nuneham, near Oxford, the charge laid against her being that of intended incendiarism. She had in her possession quantities of methylated spirit and tow. She is the woman who recently assaulted the Home Secretary (Mr. Reginald McKenna) in the presence of the King at Llandaff.

HEAT WAVE IN EUROPE.

London, July 13.

Excessive heat prevails in the south-eastern counties of England, the thermometer registering 88 degrees in the shade in London.

A violent thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy falls of rain, swept over the Midlands yesterday. The streets of several towns were flooded and many houses were struck by lightning, with the result that two persons were killed.

Paris, July 13.

A heat wave is passing over France. The shade reading of the thermometer in Paris yesterday went up to 95 degrees.

IN BRIEF.

Capetown, July 13.

Speaking at East London yesterday the Governor-General (Viscount Gladstone) said that the legal language problem was still a difficulty, but he had no fear for the domination of the English language, in spite of any legislation.

London, July 12.

At the Old Bailey to-day David Weir, trading as the East London Produce Co., was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for having sold a quantity of tinned meat that had been condemned as unfit for human consumption. Sixty tins of bad meat were discovered on Weir's premises.

London, July 12.

The "Review of Reviews" advocates the establishment of an Imperial Board of Emigration. It mentions the existence of 250,000 British pauper children, and it suggests that these should be trained in special schools in a way fitting them to occupy positions in the overseas dominions.

ITALO-TURKISH WAR.

The Arab Resistance in Tripoli.

THE Italian press is much exercised over an article which Field Marshal von der Goltz published on June 29 in the "Neue Freie Presse" of Vienna. The Field Marshal is still in the active service of the German army, and his utterances on that account are regarded in Italy as an unfriendly act involving the responsibility of the German Government. The following are the concluding passages from the article in question, which is entitled "Turkey and Peace."

"Turkish statesmen know as well as the European politicians who try to prove it to them that Turkish interests in Persia, the security of the frontiers in the Balkan Peninsula, the restoration of order in Macedonia and Albania, above all the building up of a good administration and the strengthening and better organisation of the army and navy and the defence against Russia, are more important for the future of the Turks than the possession of Tripoli. Yet they are unable to follow the advice of those who counsel them to yield. Elementary forces are often more powerful than diplomatic wisdom. A surrender would mean the surrender of all respect and authority in the Turks own country, since neither the Arabs nor even the Turkish masses would realise the inevitableness of such a step and would regard it as a dishonour and shame. Let those who do not share this view try to persuade the masses to look at things differently.

"Nor must we underrate the intensification which the self-consciousness of the Arabs has undergone in the process of their present resistance to the enemy. . . . This is a new phenomenon and a new achievement. There can be no doubt that the Arab population of Tripoli must now be judged differently from what it appeared but a year ago. It has (morally) gained considerably through the war, and must not be left in the lurch, if but for the reason that it would feel the betrayal now much more acutely than before. This must be borne in mind in all attempts at mediation if the situation is not to be jeopardised but improved by them. Had there been no annexation decree of November 5, 1911, in existence a solution of the quarrel might perhaps have been found in this autonomy of the province, with a native head but under the paramount influence of Italy, accompanied by the recognition of the more ideally than practically important supreme authority of the Sultan, which would have reconciled Moslem pride. This solution is now, however, impossible, and a new one must be found. But that may undoubtedly be best left to time and the two contending parties."

PRISONERS MASSACRED.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" publishes a letter from its correspondent (Herr Max Muller) at Sidi Barrani dealing with the treatment of prisoners. He states that the Arabs kill all Italian prisoners who fall into their hands as an act of revenge for the massacres of the Arabs by the Italians at various times. The Turkish authorities are doing their best to stop this practice, and have raised the price for every prisoner brought to them alive from 50 francs to £20 for a common soldier and £40 for an officer.

On one occasion, says the correspondent, at Derna a solitary living prisoner was brought into the camp, whose rifle, moreover, showed that in the course of the preceding action, which lasted several hours, he had not fired a single shot. While the Arabs were discussing this curious phenomenon a Turkish non-commissioned officer went up to the condemned man and throwing his arms round his body, exclaimed: "You can only shoot this man by shooting me!" The brave act of the Turk had its effect, and the prisoner was spared. But such incidents are naturally rare, and in spite of the tempting reward offered by the authorities, the Arabs kill the prisoners without compunction. The correspondent tells of a wounded Italian soldier who was being taken by a Turkish officer to the Red Crescent hospital, and was clubbed to death by a party of Arabs who caught sight of him. Another time, the correspondent relates, an Arab got hold of a wounded Italian and began speaking to him in an admonitory tone: "Ah, you are an Italian! You have at home a large, beautiful country, full of fruit and cattle, women and children, and everything you want in abundance. And now you have come here to take away from us our land, to steal our fruits and cattle, to carry off as slaves our women and children. But you will not succeed." And with this he gave the prisoner—who naturally had not understood a word of what he said—a blow from which he died.

The correspondent, however, adds that there is no mutilation of bodies or torture of prisoners, as the Italians allege, and regards the well-known photographs of crucified Bersaglieri as "clumsy forgeries." He also says that the Italians are doing precisely the same as the Arabs, and at Derna have even hanged regular Turkish soldiers, using as a pretext the fact that the prisoners did not wear uniforms. The correspondent, however, explains that owing to the lack of uniforms the Turkish military authorities have duly introduced certain distinguishing marks, and that Enver Bey himself wears no uniform.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6. a.m., on the 29th July, to 6 a.m. on the 30th July :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	1	2
Total mortality from all causes...		121
Same date last year..................		77
Small-pox	0	0

CHOLERA RETURNS.

The following are the returns of the cholera cases and deaths for the 24 hours ending at 5 a.m. yesterday :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Fort, Northern	0	1
Esplanade...	1	1
Dongri	3	4
Khetwadi	1	1
Mazagon	1	1
Byculla	3	1
Worli	2	1
Harbour and Dock... ...	1	2
Total...	12	12

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (1); R. G. A. (1).

An excellent game was witnessed in the Cooperage last evening between these teams in the Harwood League, an even game ending in a draw of a goal each. The Gunners had the usual team out, but the spirit of change was still in evidence among the Gymkhana stalwarts. In the forward line Barratt occupied the centre position and proved conclusively that he is not a forward. With this exception the attack was fairly sound. Hargreaves and Osborne Smith were the best of the five, but Adam and Roger were also very useful at times. The half back line was of fair ability, with Onslow, the best of the three. Booth and Kilby were moderate, the former, however, doing much better than last Saturday. Simmonds parterned Wilmott at back. He did some good things, and bad—for example, he gave away the goal by which the Gunners equalized. May was in goal, and played with sound judgment. In him the Gymkhana appear to have found a goal-keeper who may be relied upon. On the whole the side put up a good game; indeed, they should have won.

The Gymkhana started the game against the wind and the teams soon settled down to definite business, and each attacked during the first few minutes. Howe and Roche, of the Gunners, were, perhaps, the more prominent in the early stages, but Wilmott elicited an ovation for cleverly stopping the former player. May was, however, tested before the Gunners drew off from the attack, which they did after Roche had shot wide. The ball came out to Roger who raced through the opposition and scored. Quinn had no chance. Hargreaves was the next to become prominent, but, when far down was unsupported, and Stewart transferred play, Spain and McConnaghy going away well. The latter transferred to Roche who, checked by Wilmott, got the ball along to Watson. The latter sent in a fine shot from the wing, but the ball went wide. Before half-time was sounded both teams had not work in the defence, and it has noteworthy that the shooting on each side was better than usual, the goal-keepers being called upon frequently.

At half-time the score stood :—

Gymkhana.................................. 1 goal.
R. G. A. .... nil.

The Civilians, now with the wind behind them, opened strongly in the second half, Hargreaves, in particular, playing brilliantly. He gave a fine chance to Barratt who muddled things badly, as he did twice later in the game. Up to a point the play resembled that in the first half, but the Gymkhana fell off their game and were forced back on to the defensive. This proved capable enough until Simmonds made a bad miss which enabled Roche to score, after two of the Gunner forwards had missed badly through nerves. Gymkhana, after this reverse, continued to lie down to it, but ten minutes before finish they reasserted themselves, and this period was probably the hottest and quickest of the game. Transfers were quick, and defence and attack on both sides spirited and clever. Nothing further was scored, however, and the game ended :—

Gymkhana.................................. 1 goal.
Gunners..................................... 1 goal.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana.—Goal, May; backs, Simmonds and Wilmott; half-backs, Booth, Onslow and Killy; forwards, Hargreaves, Osborne Smith, Barratt, Roger, and Adam.

R. G. A.—Goal, Quinn; backs, Roach and Stewart; half-backs, McDermott, Thomson and Smith; forwards, Watson, Howe, Roche, McConaghy and Spain.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The positions of the team in the League table are now as follows :—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Goals. A.	P.
R. Warwicks ...	8	6	2	0	21	3	14
R. G. Artillery ...	9	5	3	1	14	6	13
R. A. Temperance ...	8	4	3	1	20	10	11
Bombay Gymkhana...	8	3	3	2	15	8	9
Byculla M. I.... ...	8	1	3	4	4	15	5
Hornets	8	2	1	5	4	19	5
Bombay Athletic ...	6	1	1	4	8	9	3
Y. M. C. A.	7	1	0	6	8	20	2

NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

The sixty-sixth annual report of the Bombay Native General Library for 1911, just published, shows that the total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 8,811-10-5 during the past year and the payments made against them amounted to Rs. 9,686-12-11 resulting in a saving of Rs. 124-13-6. The payment of Rs. 9,686-12-11 includes Rs. 1,025 being the amount paid for the purchase of one Bombay Port Trust bond of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 from the accumulated life members' subscriptions. The bond was purchased at a premioum of 2 1-2 per cent. against which the Port Trust paid interest in advance upto 31st December, 1911 amounting to Rs. 12-7-6. The net amount paid for the bond was Rs. 1,012-8-6 and the balance of Rs. 12-8-6 was paid out of the general receipts of the library. The Port Trust Bond is held in trust for the benefit of the life Members' fund and has been kept in safe custody with the Bank of Bombay in the name of the trustees of the library funds.

The annual general meeting of the Library will be held in the Framji Cowasji Institute on the 7th August, 1912, at 6-10 p.m.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th July, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	29	3	20	22	40
Teheran ...	30	10	40	4	2
Suez.........	30	1	25	1	11

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay, 31st July, 1912.

163. Meeting—A meeting will be held in the B B and C I Ry Institute, Parel, at 9 15 p m on Thursday, 1st August, 1912, in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

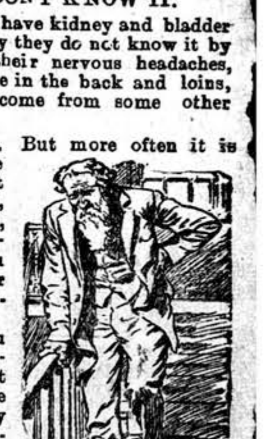
All members of the Corps and Englishmen resident in the neighbourhood, are cordially invited to attend.

166. Strength.—The following member having joined the Corps is taken on the strength and posted as follows :—

No 1465 Gunner H G Ellis, No 1 Coy, No 1 Sub-Division.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Marmora" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 29th instant.



MANY IN BOMBAY HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT.

Many men and women have kidney and bladder trouble, but unfortunately they do not know it by that name. They think their nervous headaches, dizzy spells, dragging ache in the back and loins, or dropsical swellings, come from some other cause.

Sometimes this is so. But more often it is kidney poisons in the blood which cause that run-down restless feeling, urinary disorders, dropsy, rheumatism, and backache. They make you irritable, worried over trifles, and easily discouraged.

But don't imagine you have some incurable disease, and that you cannot be well. Treat the cause—the kidneys—and by the use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills aid the kidneys to filter out of the system the poisons that are causing your trouble. Doan's Pills make the sluggish kidneys active, cleanse the urinary channels, and drain out all kidney poisons through the bladder.

"EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY."

"I suffered with backache and rheumatic pains for a long time," says Mr. J. H. Wilmott, of 162 Cathays Terrace, Cathays, Cardiff, Wales. "I did not realise at first how serious they were, but later I began to feel great weakness, coupled with loss of energy. The rheumatism was in my knees, and I could hardly move without pain. My ankles began to swell, so that I could not get my boot on.

"When I commenced taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I soon found myself getting stronger and better, and now I am quite well again."

NEARLY 9 YEARS LATER, Mr. Wilmott said :—"I am still enjoying first-rate health."

Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; all dealers, DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY

Stop That Pain.

Accidents will happen. Disease and various ailments sometimes come in spite of all precautions. But why endure the aches and pains when LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM well rubbed in will instantly bring relief?

It is unquestionably the most remarkable pain cure in the world. For back-ache, head-ache, lumbago, rheumatism, pains in the chest, arms, legs, feet—for accidental sprains and bruises—it has no equal.

Little's Oriental Balm is the "friend in need" and the "first aid to the injured" in homes, shops and factories, on farms, in mines—wherever people have aches and pains—all over the world.

Stop that pain! Little's Oriental Balm will do it quickly, easily, pleasantly, surely.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

ARE YOU BUYING A MOTOR CAR ?

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT THE MATTER IN OUR HANDS. WE CAN SAVE YOU *MONEY*. AN ENQUIRY WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

CALL OR WRITE:

THE ORIENT MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC Co.,
53, Apollo Street,
[Tele. "LATEST."] Fort, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat

Sold in Bottles by all Druggists

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.

To be obtained of all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING London, Eng.

Stephens'
Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons for Typewriters.

INDIAN DISABILITIES.

Attitude of the Colonies toward Immigrants.

A BOMBAY MEMORIAL.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., who will preside at the meeting at the Town Hall to-night to consider the grievances of Indians in the Colonies, will submit a memorial to H. E. The Viceroy. We take the following from the memorial :—

Your memorialist was elected to preside over a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held in this city on Wednesday, the 31st day of July, 1912, to make further representations to your Excellency-in-Council on the subject of the grievances of His Majesty's Indian subjects resident in certain of the Colonies, and more especially in South Africa, Canada, and British East Africa.

At the aforementioned public meeting, your memorialist was authorized and instructed by a resolution duly passed to convey to your Excellency-in-Council, on behalf of the citizens of Bombay, the following respectful representations having reference to the aforesaid grievances.

For many years the position of His Majesty's Indian subjects, resident in certain parts of the Empire outside of India, has been a cause of keen distress and great heart-searching to the people of this country. Though Indians have been recognised by Royal Decree as equal subjects of the Crown, and India has been described, by British statesmen as "the brightest jewel in the British Crown," and as "the keystone of the arch" of the British Empire, yet the Colonies have regarded India, her people, and her culture with studied contempt, and Indians resident therein have been denied elementary civil rights, access to some of these Colonies from India has been almost entirely prohibited, and racial antipathy has been allowed to increase to a degree incompatible with harmonious Imperial relations. Above and beyond this, certain Foreign States, realising the low esteem in which Indians are held by their fellow-subjects of the Crown, resident in these Colonies, have not hesitated to take advantage of the apparent inability of His Majesty's Government to procure redress of the aforementioned grievances, by imposing or threatening to impose similar hardships upon His Majesty's Indian subjects resident in their respective colonial territories.

The citizens of Bombay are far from ignoring the oft-expressed desire of His Majesty's Government that colonial Governments should rise to a truer realisation of the nature of the obligations that knit the Empire together, and they are particularly mindful of the observations of His Majesty's present Secretary of State for India, at the Imperial Conference last year. And they would be lacking in a sense of duty were they to fail to recognise fully the sympathetic attitude of the Government of India, who have strenuously urged upon His Majesty's Government, on various occasions, the rightful claims of the people of India, in regard to the status and treatment of those Indians who have emigrated, or who may, in the future, emigrate, to other portions of His Majesty's Dominions.

But the history of recent years shows beyond dispute that these Indian emigrants, of whom India is justly proud, have almost everywhere lost ground, that constant attempts are being made in the aforesaid Colonies, to reduce their status to one of recognised inferiority, and that the spirit of racialism has been mostly rashly fomented, whilst the poison of racial prejudice is spreading swiftly to other parts of the Empire which, until quite recently, have been almost entirely, if not entirely, free from it. The existence of this grave danger to the Empire, and the desire to strengthen the hands of His Majesty's Government in coping with it, have impelled the citizens of Bombay respectfully to place the following facts, together with their observations thereon, before your Excellency-in-Council.

SOUTH AFRICA.

South Africa has long been the worst offender against Indian national sentiment, and it is there that the prestige and honour of India have been most at stake. Ever since 1885, when the late South African Republic induced the then British Government to accept a law directed against "the native races of Asia, including the so-called coolies, Arabs, Malays, and Mahomedan subjects of the Turkish Dominion," and which deprived them of fundamental rights of citizenship on alleged grounds of insanitation regardless or personal status or qualification, insult upon insult has been heaped upon Indian, resident in various parts of the country. Attempt following attempt has been made to treat the Indian emigrant, carrying with him the priceless heritage of centuries of culture, as though he were entirely uncivilised. We even find Indians denied by statute the rights enjoyed by the aboriginal natives. For example, a South African native may own fixed property in his own name, in the Transvaal, but the most distinguished Indian is debarred from so doing. A native may, by passing the education test under the Transvaal Immigration Law, enter and reside in the Province; but, as yet, a British Indian subject of the Crown, no matter who he may be, is prohibited from doing so, under heavy penalties.

The published reports of the speech delivered in the Union House of Assembly, on May 31st last, by General Smuts, in moving the second reading of the aforementioned Immigration Bill, show that the real object of the adoption of the severe Australian education test over the whole Union is intended to operate, not as a check upon the type of immigration normally deemed to be undesirable, but as a barrier against Indian immigration, except that of a small number of highly qualified men, of professional or literary attainments, who may be allowed to enter the Union by the suspension of the practice of administrative discrimination. There is no justification whatever for the adoption of this extraordinary restriction in the Provinces of Natal and the Cape Colony, where the existing laws have been sufficiently severe to prevent the entry of any large numbers of Indians and to effectively exclude the immigration of the trading and labouring classes, to whom in the main objection has been taken. The people of India can well appreciate the difficulties confronting the Transvaal passive resisters, who faced a door shut fast against the entry of all other men of their race on racial grounds alone, and whose most determined efforts were directed to compelling the re-opening of that door, if only to secure the recognition of the doctrine of statutory equality of race in an Empire constituted as is the British Empire. It was their ambition to guard against a reduction of legal status, to the end that at some later date, when public prejudice had in some degree been overcome, it would be possible, without subverting the political principles embodied in the Statute Book; to modify public policy in accordance with the demands of an enlightened conscience on the part of the white population. But the citizens of Bombay feel that the self-denying attitude of the Transvaal Indians is no way authorises the extension of the policy of virtual exclusion of Indian immigration from other parts of the Union to which, at present, Indians have reasonable access, should they desire to enter these Provinces of South Africa. Nor does it justify General Smuts's declaration that, whilst the South African Indians have the strongest objections to racial legislation, they do not object to racial discrimination by administrative methods. The citizens of Bombay, who number, in many instances, friends and relatives in South Africa, are satisfied that the South African Indians as strongly resent the one policy as the other, so far as its material results are concerned. But, in the case of the Transvaal, they have been much more concerned to obtain the acceptance of a principle vital to the maintanance of the integrity of the Empire than to secure material advantage from their struggle for racial recognition;—and it would be, it is respectfully submitted, highly unjust to penalise other South African Indians because of the successful issue of the Transvaal struggle, or to extend the doctrine of extreme administrative differentiation beyond the peculiar circumstance and the particular case that brought into prominence.

But in the event of its being found impossible, at the present juncture, to induce the Union Government to refrain from extending the scope of their policy to other parts of South Africa, it is earnestly hoped that His Majesty's Indian subjects resident therein will not, in practice, be made to suffer material disadvantage therefrom, and that His Majesty's Government, whilst in other respects conserving to them and to the Transvaal Indians existing statutory rights (such as the right of colonial-born Indians to enter the Cape Province freely and of Cape and Transvaal Indians to enter Natal, and Natal and Transvaal Indians to enter the Cape Province, by passing the existing comparatively simple education tests), will secure to them the possibility of providing themselves, as at present, with the necessary trained assistance from India to enable them adequately to carry on their businesses. Although Law 3 of 1885 could not compel Indians to trade and reside in locations, as decided by the Supreme Court, in 1904, His Majesty's Government saw fit, in 1908, after what is believed to have been insufficient examination, to advise the Royal assent to the Gold Law, which rendered the tenure of Indians on proclaimed Gold Fields very precarious, and which, in the future will, in some cases, deprive them of the right of residence and trade outside such locations, thereby reversing the policy of non-intervention enunciated by Mr. Lyttelton, in 1904, when urged to permit the introduction of legislation overruling the Supreme Courts judgment. Signs are not wanting to indicate an extension to other parts of the Union of the policy of segregation in locations. The Courts in this Province have, moreover, recently decided that plural marriages contracted in India according to the Personal law of Indians are not recognised in the Province, and that the second wife of, say, a Mussulman Indian resident, who is herself resident in the Transvaal, is there to the exclusion of the first wife, who, on attempting to enter the Province, has been declared a prohibited immigrant. The citizens of Bombay strongly resent these aspersions upon the validity of marriages contracted under the personal law of Indians, and they draw the earnest attention of your Excellency-in-Council to the cruel injustice involved to the offspring of such marriages. Unless the Transvaal law is speedily modified, it must have disastrous effects upon the moral and economic well-being of Indians, wherever resident in South Africa.

The position in Natal was then dealt with at length.

CANADA.

The problem of Indians in Canada is at present confined to the Province of British Columbia, which has an Indian population of some 4,000, almost entirely composed of Sikhs, who are mostly ex-soldiers of the Indian Army. These men have served the Crown on many battlefields and in many campaigns. They bear on their breasts the medals conferred upon them for their services to the Empire, and many will gladly carry with them to the grave the wounds that they have received whilst adding lustre to the British Flag. The manner in which they are regarded by their fellow British-subjects in British Columbia, however, is startlingly indicated by a local newspaper, the "Vancouver Sunset," which following notorious South African precedents speaks of them as part of "the innumerable spawn which the hell-muck of India has produced," and exclaims: "Imagine a smoke-coloured Oriental having any rights in this part of the world."

Indian immigration into Canada is restricted by the Immigration laws which demand the production of a sum by British Indians four times as much as that demanded of Asiatics of foreign nationality. These laws prohibit the entry of such persons as do not come to the country by continuous journey from their country of origin. This restriction has completely stopped the immigration of Indians into Western Canada, as there are no direct means of communication from India, transhipment at Hong Kong being necessary. Even Indian students, with previous-residence, have been rejected for this reason.

There is, however, another aspect of this restriction which demands, in the opinion of the citizens of Bombay, the immediate consideration of your Excellency-in-Council. Although many Indians have been resident in the Province for a number of years, during which time they have built up important businesses and acquired a domicile, the law operates to prevent their families joining them. Only recently, the wives of two Indian residents of long-standing, arriving to join their husbands, were the victims of orders of deportation, which were subsequently withdrawn as an act of grace and not because of any change of the policy on the part of the Dominion immigration authorities. On December 15th last, cabled statements were received in this country, that the Hon. Mr. Rogers, on behalf of the new Imperialist Canadian Government, had promised a joint European and Indian deputation that the families of Indian residents would be admitted. Nevertheless, on April 30th last, a notice was served upon the two ladies aforementioned, at 4 p.m. on the day before the boat sailed, ordering their removal from the Colony, and but for the active intervention of their regal advisers, they would have been spirited away and left stranded at Hong Kong.

Apart from the cruel hardship and inherent immorality of separating families, it is in the opinion of the citizens of Bombay, regrettable that a pledge made to Indians by a responsible Minister in British Colonies remains unfulfilled, with results calculated to create just resentment in the minds of the people of India. The remarks on the Constitutional and Imperial aspects of the question in South Africa apply with equal force to the case of Canada.

After dealing with British East Africa and various foreign countries the memorial proceeds :—

INDENTURE LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.

Whilst recognising with the utmost appreciation the sympathetic action of the Government of India in prohibiting the further recruitment in India of indentured labour for Natal, it was with the utmost regret that the citizens of Bombay learnt that, in spite of the fact that it was supported by every non-official Indian member of the Imperial Legislative Council, representing all communities and every shade of thought in the country, the Government of India declared their inability to accept the resolution of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, last March, to terminate entirely the system of indentured recruitment for British Colonies at an early date. They thoroughly endorse the strictures passed upon the system of indenture and re-indenture on that occasion, and regret that so much stress was laid by the Hon. the Member for Commerce and Industry, upon the obligation of India towards the Colonies that enjoy the privilege of securing cheap supplies of labour from this country. The citizens of Bombay feel that India is under no obligation whatever to grant labour facilities to these Colonies, and that, beyond this, the standard of treatment likely to be accorded to the Indian emigrant will naturally tend to be that given to coolies who are deprived of civil rights and are liable for ordinary breach of contract to criminal punishment. The conscience of India protests against the maintenance of a system that demoralises its victims, that embodies an economic and social injury both to India and to the countries that avail themselves of this semi-servile labour, and that lowers Indian prestige in the eyes of the civilised world.

CONCLUSION.

Anxious as he is to emphasise the main principles underlying the claim of British Indians for civilised treatment in the British Colonies, your memorialist has refrained from troubling your Excellency-in-Council with a statement of grievances of a minor character on the present occasion. The cumulative effect of the several disabilities narrated above is, it is hardly necessary for your memorialist to urge, far from being conducive to the existence of that harmonious feeling among the component parts of the Empire which, he is sure, it is the interest of His Majesty's Government to foster. The effect in India, as the real state of things become known, is necessarily of a character which the Government, as the custodian of Indian interests, and as the organ of Indian sentiment in the counsels of the Empire, cannot view without grave concern. Your memorialist would respectfully urge that it is hardly to be expected that the people of this country will acquiesce in the treatment of Indians as an inferior race in order that the rights of self-government accorded to the Colonies may remain intact. Such rights, your memorialist would take leave to point out, are always to be understood to be subject to the paramount interests of the Empire as a whole, which are seriously and visibly affected when one portion of it inflicts injury upon another part.

A cable received in London on the 28th June by the Grand Trunk Railway states that a "heavy flow of natural gas was struck on the 21st June at Tofield, Alberta, a new town on Canada's Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Considerable excitement prevails in real estate in that district."

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MAIL NOTES.

THE EJECTED MINISTERS.

Rev. F. B. Meyer, as Secretary of the National Free Church Council, writes to the "Manchester Guardian":—On St. Bartholomew's Day, August 24, 1662, one of the most important events in English history occurred. On that day about 2,000 ministers of the Church of England, being unable to gave their unfeigned assent and consent to the contents of the Book of Common Prayer, as demanded in the recently passed Act of Uniformity were deprived of their livings. The history of our country contains nothing which illustrates more expressively the supremacy of conscience, and no event has been more formative in the religious life of the nation. Amongst those who made this supreme sacrifice were men like Thomas Goodwin and John Owen; Matthew Poole, the Commentator; Thomas Manton, Joseph Caryl, John How, with his lofty intellect; Joseph Allein, Flavel, and Baxter. The movement which these men led, and which was largely Presbyterian, naturally associated itself with the bodies of Dissenters already in existence, being afterwards supplemented by the great Methodist Church and its various branches, and laid the foundation of the Free Churches of the present day. Surely it is fitting that this great spiritual triumph should be adequately commemorated and I beg to solicit a portion of your valuable space to suggest that special services should be held in our Free Churches on Sunday, August 25, the day after St. Bartholomew's Day, to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the fidelity to conscience of the ejected ministers. I should also like to suggest that public demonstrations should be arranged either on St. Bartholomew's Day or later in the year. May I add that the Free Church Council has just published an "Order of Commemoration Service," and we shall be happy to send copies of this to any who may apply at the Memorial Hall ?

TOO MANY NUNS.

Pope Pius X. is about to take stringent revolutionary action with regard to the numberless communities of nuns, which are continually springing into being in the Roman-Catholic Church, says a "Milan" correspondent. From all parts of the world, and especially from protestant countries, the Vatican is in receipt of ever growing complaints from the local episcopates that these female congregations often originate in feminine caprice or in the fulfilment of the vow of some devotee, and financially as well as spiritually lack a solid basis. They are multiplying at such a rate and with such pretensions to autonomy, that Bishop are no longer able to keep them under control or to exercise the ordinary vigilance demanded of them by the Holy See. The Pope has in consequence decided to suppress all the Roman Catholic sisterhoods that have been in existence less than ten years, and those which have less than 50 members already under conventual vows. All congregations of women which have received provisional recognition from Rome, but over which his Holiness has not yet appointed a Cardinal protector, are likewise to be disowned and dispersed. Sisters belonging to the aforesaid orders are given one month's grace, after which they are to return to their own homes or to enter one of the approved historic orders of religious women. These latter are commended by the Pope to receive such of these ex-nuns as shall prove fit subjects without exacting from them the traditional money dowry. The papal brief on this subject which is about to be issued, orders the hierarchy to veto the foundation of the new orders, or convents for women in their respective dioceses. Whenever such applications are made to them the Bishops are to exhort the ladies so petitioning to enter instead some one of the larger convents or long-established congregations of nuns, whose history has already merged into that of the Roman Catholic Church.

NEW TYPHOID SERUM.

"It is true that we have discovered a method of vaccinating against typhoid which has given most satisfactory results," said Professor Metchnikoff, the famous head of the Pasteur Institute, to an interviewer the other day. "The method is simple, requiring but little time," said the Professor. "For troops in the field and for all others who are unable to take the ordinary precautions against typhoid this method, which has been scientifically demonstrated, should be of excellent service. It will not do to speak of it as something revolutionary, however, as it is not cure for typhoid, but a preventive of the disease, which is already preventible by following well-known rules regarding the boiling of water, etc. But the vaccination will render immune those who are placed in infected regions where they cannot follow hygienic rules." Professor Metchnikoff described the results of his long experiments in these words. "Its value has been scientifically proved. But with wise reticence he refused to claim for his discovery anything very new. The English bacteriologist, Wright, the French savant, Professor Vincent, and others, have introduced more or less successful anti-typhoid serums. All these vaccines, however, have been prepared from bacilli no longer alive, having been generally killed by heat, Professor Metchnikoff sought to prepare vaccine from living bacilli placed in specially prepared water made sensitive or impregnated with a substance found in the serum of animals that have been made immune. For this purpose the horse was chosen. The virus thus acquired was first used on chimpanzees as being most like men. Then the dangerous experiment was tried on human beings. Two men connected with the Pasteur Institute volunteered, and 500,000,000 typhoid bacilli were introduced into the organism of each volunteer. Little reaction resulting, ten days later they were again inoculated with nearly three times as many microbes, and again no ill effects were observed. Tests showed they had become immune even to the virulent Eberth bacilli, as they are called. Since then forty-four other persons have been subjected to the serum, all with success. Several European Armies use a serum against typhoid, enteric, dysentery and other diseases that in times past have ravaged the Armies of the world. Our Army during the Boer War inoculated thousands of soldiers with good results.

TEA INDUSTRY AND THE STRIKE.

At the annual general meeting of the Indian Tea Association, (London), on July 9, at the Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing Lane, Mr. P. Russel, the retiring chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the severe loss sustained by the death of their late secretary, Sir James Buckingham, and commended the fund being raised for endowing the Calcutta General Hospital in his memory. He took the opportunity to welcome the new secretary. Mr. James Skinner observing they could not have obtained the services of any one with a more intimate knowledge of many of the question coming before them. (Cheers.) The dock strike had fortunately taken place at a time of year causing them the minimum of inconvenience; but probably the shipment of their teas from India would be delayed, as so many ships had been hung up on this side. The Association was represented at meetings both to endorse the action of the Port Authority in widening the licensing system for lightermen and in representing to the Home Office the necessity for adequate protection being given to the large number of men anxious and willing to work. (Cheers.) Probably shipments would come along very slowly for some time and afterwards they would have a rush of supplies. It would be necessary for them to keep a watchful eye on things and only supply the trade with quantities which they could deal with properly. The agreement with the Conference Liners for shipment of their teas had been running on under a six months' notice on either side, when the Conference, pointing out the high rates ruling for rough cargo and the great increase in the expenses of shipping companies in recent years, suggested a friendly settlement without formal notice being given. The committee felt that the Conference had met them in a straight forward and friendly spirit, and a new agreement had been reached. Sir Seymour King was re-elected president, and Mr. T. McMorran was elected chairman, and Mr. H. S. Ashton vibe-chairman for the ensuing year.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The column this week is written at some disadvantage in respect of locality. The sun sets somewhere to the north-west of the breakers of Cape Wrath and rises after a brief interval somewhere to the north east of the Orkney Islands, and his absence is of so little importance that an angler could almost pursue his avocation at midnight. A thin ribbon of road winds for forty miles among lochs and hills in order to reach a village station, and that is our point of contact with the portion of the civilised world that is knit up by the railway systems of Great Britain. Naturally, books are not greatly in evidence. In a Highland hotel, one does not expect to repeat the experience of Mr. Arnold Bennett, who found in the United States a catalogue of the hotel library that ran to 182 pages. In the smoking-room some visitor has left behind a volume of Lucas Malet's two boys' books are either the derelicts or the cherished volumes of some son of the house, but the bulk of printed matter in book form concerns itself with the dates of the arrival and departures of trains or with cheap conducted tours on the Continent.

Fortunately, while the temporary guests are thus thrown back upon whatever books they may have brought with them, the inhabitants of the district are much better off. They have a Coates Library. It consists of 600 excellent volumes arranged in two fine bookcases and housed in an apartment of the parish hall. This is the rallying point of the intellectual life of the district. The librarian is the carpenter, and the library is open for the convenience of borrowers at six o'clock every Saturday evening during October and the six or seven months following. It goes like a fair; books circulate, and there is no doubt of the popularity of the institution. By a minute inspection of the register that is kept of the books issued and the borrowers who read them it might be possible to trace developments of taste in the case of individual readers but a general impression from the number of books called for that tell stories of the romance of war and adventure is that the readers are for the most part young, and an inference from their preferences is that while they choose well they might choose better. The greater novelists, such as Scott, Dickens, and Thackeray, are little asked for; but Conan Doyle's works and those of Mrs. Henry Wood have many admirers. "The Black Arrow" is more popular than either "Treasure Island" or Cooper's "Pathfinder," but both are outclassed by a book of Gordon Stables. "Robinson Crusoe" beats "The Swiss Family Robinson," but is in turn beaten by a book of Henty's. It is probably some curiosity excited by the title of "A House-boat on the Styx" that has led to that book's being so frequently borrowed by the families of crofters and shepherds, and perhaps also the title of "Monte Cristo"—a book which to one with an appetite for romance ought to be what a dish of nightingales' tongues was to a Roman epicure—has kept Dumas's work from being circulated at all. On the whole, while the books are well chosen, and include a liberal allowance of literature of the light sort, and are excellently tended, the readers would be the better of a little guidance. That such a collection of books is of enormous advantage to a district goes without saying and it is interesting to think that they are planted down throughout Scotland in just the regions where there is most need for them. There is not a township in the Outer or Inner Hebrides that does not have one. There are about thirty in the Shetland Islands and as many more in the Orkneys, while not only are they to be found in all the Highland garrisons and among the fishing villages along the Moray Firth, but they are established in scores of little communities in the northern counties. One visualises them as particles of light in the dimness of what would otherwise be, practically, the bookless areas of Scotland.

Behind a system of libraries so widely scattered there lie not only the munificence of the donor but also the energy and even intrepidity of his emissaries. Those who had pushed their way into so many outlying parts must needs have had strange experiences and seen strange sights, and, as it happens, the present member of Parliament for Govan, Mr. D. T. Holmes, who was one of Mr. Coate's most active propagandists, published a few years ago a volume which, although it is less a book, one and indivisible than a miscellany of the adventures, anecdotes, observations, and reflection with which his various expeditions had furnished him, yet gives a vivid idea of the sort of life he spent when on duty. As he journeyed during the spring and winter the elements were oftener than not his enemies. An engine would break down on an icy peak in the Grampians; a snowstorm would convert a town into a scene, the spirit of which was caught by one who said, "Given a brace of grand dukes or so, and a couple of bombs, and we might imagine ourselves in Russia. Moreover there were stormy crossing of the Minch, and to be transferred from the steamer to the boat from shore, when the sea was sometimes lifting the boat many feet above the steamer's deck and then withdrawing it as many feet below, and the leap could only be made when the decks were level, was adventure enough for any man. The meetings with which such journeys ended were often conducted under peculiar circumstances. On one occasion no provision had been made for lights. To begin with, the audience was visible, and it gradually faded away and the speaker felt himself addressing an assembly of silent, attentive ghosts. At the close a Phantom in a corner of the building proposed a vote of thanks, and a Voice from a corner still more remote seconded it, and five minutes later the shadowy spectres were trooping out into the night. Another time the place of meeting was the dungeon of an old castle. It was solid stone, vaulted above; a hundred auditors filled it and thronged the stair that led up to the fresh air. The chairman's desk was an incubator set with eggs, and Mr. Holmes, with much appropriateness, read the dungeon scene in the "Legend of Montrose, in which Dugald Dalgetty fixes his knuckles in the throat of the Duke of Argyll. That, thanks to the work of the schoolmasters and to the inherent intellectual tastes of the people, a demand for literature pre-existed its supply by Mr. Coates is undoubted, and Mr. Holmes in the following sentences expresses an opinion which, although it may be new south of the Tweed, every one who knows Scotland will pronounce to be profoundly true :—

"It so happens that in Scotland, we have a great number of working-men poets, who have, in a homely but very graphic way, voiced the feelings of the labouring classes and given fit expression to every joy and sorrow that men experience in this mortal round. These hodden-gray bards furnish abundance of material for giving even the humblest and most untrained mind a few glimpses of what is meant by literature. Burns has a broad and brawny humanity that appeals to all men, and, besides Burns, there are scores of major and minor warblers that are interesting, quotable, and full of grace."

The working-man poet in the one part of the country and the bard in the other represent on its creative side that thirst for literature which, aided by the work of the schoolmaster of the modern type and by the libraries, is sure in the long run to prevail. In the meantime it must be admitted there exist and that in unexpected quarters, something more than the mere vestiges of the old-fashioned opposition to everything that savours of what one is in the way of thinking of as liberal culture. There are quarters still where secular music is tabooed. In the isle of Eigg a teacher boasted that "no man or woman or child in the island would for a moment ever dream of singing a wordly song. They were all converted there, except a few benighted Catholics." In another part of the Hebrides a crofter who, it seems, was in possession of a rickety concertina applied to his minister to have his child baptised, and the minister consented only on condition that the instrument was destroyed, a ceremony at which the minister himself officiated with a hammer. In such circumstances it is not odd that books should be looked upon askance. And so they were and are. It was a small objection to the Coates Libraries that they contained no works on "controversial theology," but Mr. Holmes received numerous letters expressing alarm lest the reading of secular literature should alienate people's minds from attention to the five points of Calvinism, and in one case the introduction of works by Mrs. Humphry Ward was described as the arrival of the serpent in the Garden of Eden.

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CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

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THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS and in every way surpass its predecessors.

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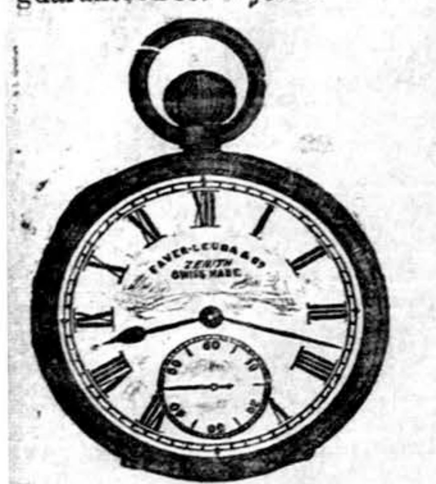

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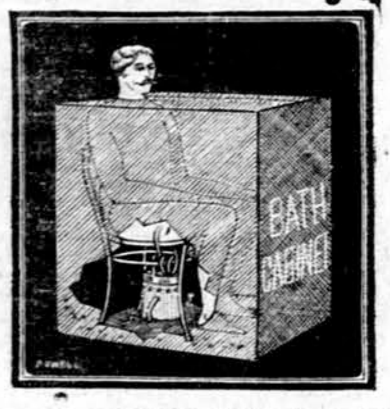

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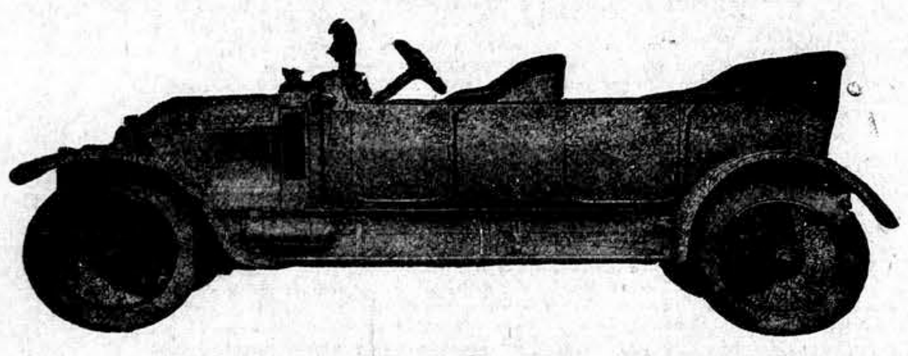

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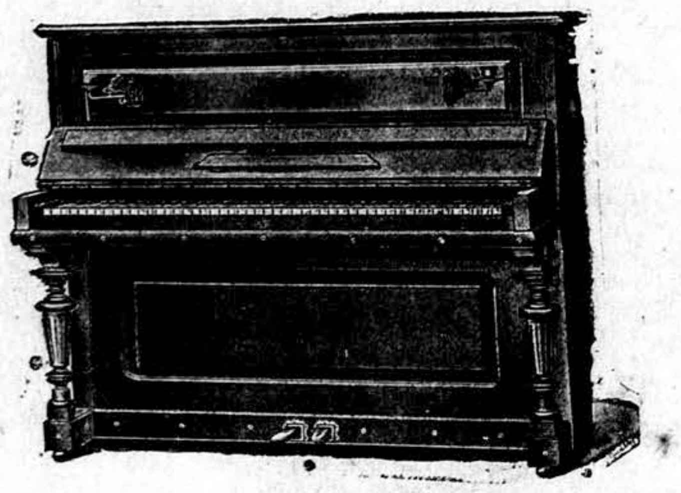

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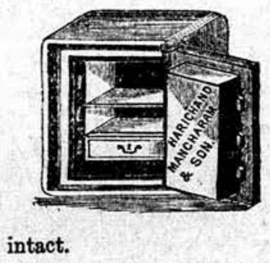

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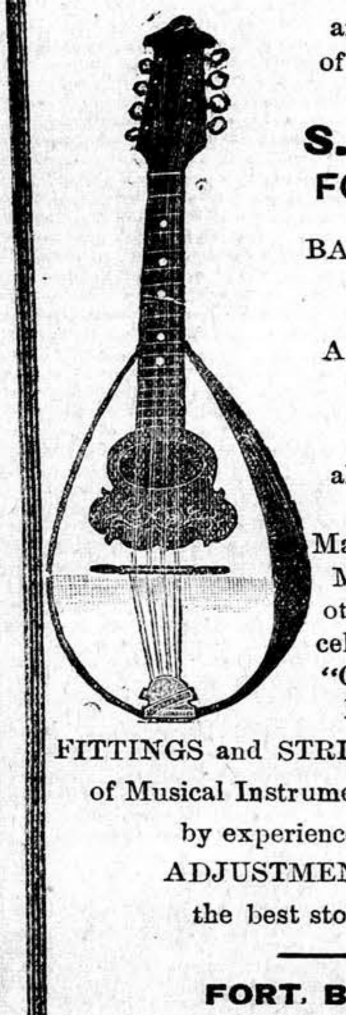

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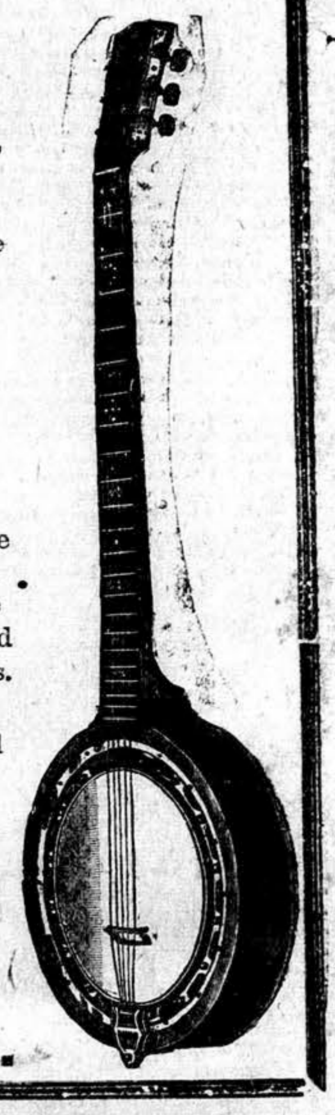

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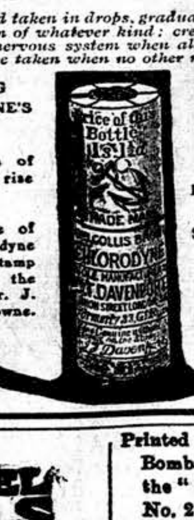

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